The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Twenty-five Hundred Head of Cattle Captured by the Rebels.

OUR CAVALRY IN PURSUIT

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that on Friday a large number of rebel cavalry made a raid on our reserve cattle herd, opposite Harrison's Landing, and succeeded in cutting off the entire number, about twenty-five hundred head. The guard taking care of these cattle was the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry—about 200 men—and, of course, could not make much resistance against such a heavy body of the enemy.

The attack was made just before daylight, yesterday morning. Our men attempted to open the fence and stampede the cattle so as to get them nearer our troops, but they were shot at while making the effort.

Captain RICHARDSON, Commissary of Subsistence, had charge of the herd, which was the main supply for the army in front of Richmond. He had scarcely time to save his papers, and it is said our men lost their entire effects.

Our cavalry started in pursuit, and it was believed that before night the entire lot would be caught and the rebels taught a severe lesson.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 15, 1864—Evening.

During the past few days both sides have been engaged in a continual strife of sharp-shooting and artillery firing, particularly in the centre of the lines. It was thought several nights ago that this annoying practice would cease in front of the several corps, as an agreement had been made by both sides to that effect; but it is reported that the same night, as our men were changing the pickets, the rebels opened and killed about a dozen of our men. Our soldiers threatened they would have revenge in this dastardly act. So watching a favorable opportunity when the rebels had a large number exposed blazed away with terrible effect. These unhurt were not long in seeking the cover of their works, and finally begged our men to cease as the firing the night previous was by a new regiment who were not aware of the agreement, but the answer sent over, which was rather more expressive than elegant, seemed to satisfy them the truce was at an end. Over twenty ambulances were seen to come towards the place this morning where the struggle occurred and to go back loaded, evidencing that the rebels paid dearly for their bad faith.

The enemy have been busy for several days constructing a second line of works, a short distance behind the first, and are making it as strong as the other.

September 16th, 1864—6 A. M.

All is quiet this morning. Less firing was heard last night than for a long time past.

WM. D. McGREGOR

Movements of General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

A special dispatch from Baltimore to the *Bulletin* states that General GRANT has left for Harper's Ferry, and that his purpose will be defined in a few days.

A Washington dispatch has the following intelligence:—

Over three thousand rebel deserters have arrived from the Army of the Potomac. One man left his wife and six children in Richmond, and says his grandfather has been conscripted.

The Army of the Potomac.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

The following General Orders have just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH ARMY CORPS, Sept. 12.—General Orders No. 35—Extract.—By authority from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the following reorganization of the Corps is ordered and will be carried into effect immediately:

First—The 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, is discontinued.

Second—The following regiments belonging originally to the old 1st Army Corps, and now serving with the 1st and 2d Divisions, are transferred to the 3d Division, 12ist Pennsylvania, 142d Pennsylvania, 143d Pennsylvania, 149th Pennsylvania, 150th Pennsylvania, 56th Pennsylvania, 76th New York, 95th New York, 147th New York.

Third—The 190th and 191st Regiments Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers are transferred to the 2d Division.

Fourth—The prospect of filling up the Corps renders it desirable to retain the organizations of three Brigades to a Division, and each Division commander will arrange his Brigades as he may think best.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Warren.

(Signed) FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, VA., Sept. 8, 1864.—Special Orders No. 98.—[Extract.]—Hereafter rations will not be sold to citizens residing within the lines of the armies operating against Richmond, unless such persons take the oath of allegiance.

Gratuitous issues of provisions will not be made to citizens except on certificates that they are destitute and have no means of purchasing, and in such cases issues will be made in accordance with General Order No. 64, A. G. O., War Department.

Citizens who are inimical to the Government, or refuse to take the oath of allegiance, will be sent into the enemy's lines.

Those citizens who take the oath of allegiance will be sent to the Northern States, if they desire to go there.

By comand of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

(Signed.) T. L. BOWERS, A. A. G.

MEDALS OF HONOR FOR THE BRAVE.

An Interesting Ceremony in the Army of the Potomac.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Chronicle

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Yesterday was one of unusual bustle for the Fifth Corps. Nothing is so monotonous as the daily camp routine of the soldier's life. We can imagine with what eagerness and curiosity they were assembled around a large platform, overshadowed by a square-shaped music stand. The entire corps was under arms, making an imposing display with brightly-burnished weapons and well-brushed clothes. To every man in the rank and file the occasion was one of peculiar interest. Three soldiers were to be rewarded, each with a medal of honor. These men had captured battle-flags from the enemy, and their gallantry and bravery upon the battle-field was not to pass unnoticed. Here, in presence of their comrades in arms, in sight of the very plain over which the rebels had charged, they were to receive a well-earned meed—the soldier's badge of honor. One was a Sergeant in the Third Delaware Regiment, the other two were enlisted men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Eighteenth Massachusetts, respectively.

Gen. MEADE presented the token to the men in a graceful manner, paying a high compliment to the rank and file of this army. His address was listened to with great interest. At the close Gen. WARREN rose and proposed three cheers for the Potomac Army, which was accorded with so much enthusiasm the very welkin rang. Even the rebels far out from the picket line heard the cheering, and at a loss to know the meaning of such an uproar, sent back shouts of defiance. Other men have earned medals by snatching rebel flags in the blaze of battle. They, too, will receive like gifts. Their names have been recorded, and will not be forgotten.

SPEECH OF MAJ.-GEN. MEADE.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF FIFTH CORPS: I have today to perform a most pleasant and gratifying duty—to present to certain meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor, conferred on them by the War Department for distinguished conduct on the field of battle, in capturing flags from the enemy. It has been customary in all ages for nations to commemorate and reward the gallantry and devotion of their sons when engaged in the holy cause of defending their country. In the Word of God some of the most beautiful passages of the Psalmist are devoted to commemorating and praising the deeds of the warriors of old; for even the chosen people of God were, in the execution of His will, compelled to take up arms and battle for their cause. The histories of the ancient republics of Greece and Rome are filled with accounts of the honors bestowed upon these warriors, crowning them with wreaths of laurels, by triumphal processions, in which were exhibited the trophies and prisoners captured in battle, the whole population turning out to do honor to these heroes. Nor has our own country been remiss in this respect, notwithstanding the oft-quoted adage that republics are ungrateful. Besides numerous votes of thanks by Congress, the gratitude of our people for the devotion displayed by soldiers on the battle-field has been testified in many ways. During the session before the last, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to confer on distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates medals of honor. This is the first occasion on which the men of this army have been so honored, and I have deemed it proper, through your corps commander, to call you together, that the conferring of this distinction might be witnessed by the comrades of the recipients, and that the influence of their example might serve to incite others to emulate their worthy conduct. I wished, moreover, to say to you that although this is the first occasion of the presentation of these medals of honor, I trust, and have reason to believe, the precedent thus made will be followed by many other presentations, and that I am now preparing a list of names of enlisted men who have from time to time, since my assuming command of this army, distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry in the field, and whose services have been reported officially to the department. This list I shall transmit to the Secretary of War, and urge on him the justice and expediency of sending medals of honor to all mentioned therein. It has always been my desire promptly to reward the good conduct of the private soldiers of the army. I have always borne testimony to the devotion and bearing of the men of my command, and upon all occasions like the present, where I have had an opportunity to give public expression to my views, I have stated it was to the heroism and gallantry of the private soldiers that our past success in this war was due, and upon which our future success depended. I know, and you know, that, whatever may be the talents and the genius of a Commanding General, and however well laid his plans, unless he is sustained by the brave hearts and stout arms of his soldiers, success will not attend his efforts. I therefore take this opportunity, while reminding you of how much depends on the individual exertions of each one of you, to say to you that our countrymen look to you for renewed exertions, to unceasing and persistent efforts to overcome our enemies and bring this war to a close; and I trust the medals now presented will serve as incentives to urge you to emulate and surpass the deeds your comrades now about to be honored. Sergt. JOHN H. SHILLING, Third Delaware; private S. C. ANDERSON, Eighteenth Massachusetts, and private GEORGE W. REED, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, I now present you with the medals of honor, conferred on you by the Honorable Secretary of War, by virtue of the authority of the Congress of the United States, for your conspicuous gallantry and good conduct displayed in capturing on the field of battle flags from the enemy. Take these medals, and wear them with honorable pride. Preserve them and hand them down to your posterity as testimonials of the faithful manner in which you have discharged your duties and served your country in its hour of trials. Accompanying each medal you will find a letter from the Secretary of War, to which you are called to reply in acknowledgment. Your replies, when made, I shall be happy to transmit to the department. And now, fellow-soldiers of the Fifth Corps, let me again urge you to emulate the example of these honored men, and by your future efforts not only deserve similar rewards, but aid in the great work in which we are all engaged—the overcoming of the enemies of our country and the restoration of peace and happiness to the whole land. Dismissing as now useless to discuss all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and by determined efforts to overcome the armed foes of the Government. Nor do I think it proper to raise here any questions as to the policy on which this war should be conducted. With these questions, as soldiers, we have nothing to do. Their discussion among you is not only useless, but pernicious. Our policy is to fight, and the only question as to the conduct of the war pertinent for us to discuss is how best we can defeat those who are in arms with the avowed purpose of destroying that Government under which, for three-quarters of a century, we had lived a united and happy people, almost reaching a point when we would have ranked among the first Powers on the earth. Our duty is to compel submission to the laws, enacted with the consent of the very people who now rebel against them; on the special plea of self-government. This duty is no easy task, as we here present well know; for it is no more than right to admit that our foes fight with a bravery and determination worthy of a better cause. But it is a duty which I know you will all discharge at every sacrifice, and I earnestly pray the Ruler of the Universe that in His infinite wisdom and mercy He may so order events that, through your bravery and devotion to the cause, our enemies may be made to yield, and the cause of truth and justice prevail, so that, peace being restored to the land, the flag of our fathers honored and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, we may be enabled to return to our homes and families, to receive those honors a grateful country is ready to bestow.

FROM THE TRENCHES.

A Furious Bombardment as Seen From a Position Between the Lines—Grandeur of the Display—A Letter With the Smell of Powder About It.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

Nothing special has transpired since my last. The reported withdrawal of rebel troops from the Shenandoah Valley has led to an expected attack somewhere along these lines every day. The rebels are evidently cooped up in an uncomfortable position because of our occupation of the Weldon road. Whether their next attack will be there, or here, remains to be seen. Unless they can dislodge our troops from that most important position, their supplies will in a measure be crippled. We are constantly at work night and day strengthening our position, which will soon be very strong, especially in artillery. Sunday night, the 4th, there was the most furious cannonading I ever witnessed. It commenced with HANCOCK'S batteries, on our left, and was carried on through our line. The heavens were illuminated in every direction with mortar-shells, cohorn and cannon shell. I was on the outer picket, midway between this iron hail. It lasted from 12 o'clock until 1. Look where you might, 5 or 6 mortar shells would be streaming up through the air—the lightning-like blaze through the trees, as they issued from the guns, and the constant roar, the whistling through the air, and the explosions everywhere in the air and on the ground, was a truly grand sight. HANCOCK'S band struck up during the engagement, and picket-firing ceased. They tried to shell our outer and inner lines; fifteen or twenty burst a little beyond us, but no casualty occurred. Why it suddenly commenced I did not learn, except that we received intimation of an expected attack, before going out on picket. It is since reported that on our side it commenced to celebrate the glorious news from Mobile and Atlanta. Tuesday two of the colored pickets on our right were brought in on stretchers. The firing between them and the enemy is almost constant. We also had a man killed by a sharpshooter on the outer picket. GRANT'S iron-horse is heard night and day to and from City Point, close to our works. From one thousand to two thousand recruits, I am told, arrive at that place daily. Near two hundred of our men and some of the Sixth Connecticut, leave in a few days. Col. HAWLEY, it is said, will go with them. Our regiment will not then number much over one hundred for duty. Eight recruits arrived for us day before yesterday, and it is probable the regiments will all be filled up in the field.

We have not been paid yet, though a great many of the troops have—some, probably, who have not been through the fighting we have. A good deal of hard feeling exists among the men; no pay for themselves or families for six months—rations diminished, fatigue and picket constant. Who is to blame I cannot precisely determine. I have been to work this forenoon digging a trench for a new line of works. The rebels have shelled us, and were replied to vigorously by our batteries, and whilst writing the rebel shells are bursting over us in profusion.

The weather is getting cooler and more comfortable.

L. H. V.

TENNESSEE.

The Progress of Re-organization—Important Proclamation by Gov. Johnson.

Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has issued an important proclamation preliminary to the reorganization of the different branches of government throughout the State. After reciting the authority under which he acts, he says:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, as Military Governor, by the President and Secretary of War, I will proceed to appoint officers and establish tribunals, as I have heretofore done in all the Counties and Districts throughout the State, when and wherever the people shall give evidence that they are loyal, and desire a return of civil Government, a willingness on their part to sustain all officers and tribunals, appointed and established, in the faithful discharge of their official duties.

All officers heretofore, and all officers hereafter appointed, will hold their offices until such time as the loyal citizens of the State shall deem it expedient and proper to elect them according to the laws and Constitution of this State as prescribed by the Code previous to the rebellion, or as may hereafter be prescribed by a Convention chosen by the people, for the purpose of restoring all the functions of State.

All officers who have been appointed, or elected, or who may hereafter be appointed, or elected, will, as a guide or rule for their action, in the discharge of their official duties when applicable, adopt the laws and Constitution of this State, as compiled and published prior to the existing rebellion, they being familiar to, and understood by the people.

All officers appointed under the foregoing authority, before entering upon the duties of their office, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of this State, shall take and subscribe the following oath, viz:

I solemnly swear that I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all its enemies; and conduct myself as a true and faithful citizen of the United States, freely and voluntarily claiming to be subject to all the duties and obligations, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such citizenship; that I ardently desire the suppression of the present insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United States, the success of its armies and the defeat of all those who oppose them, and that the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, may be speedily and permanently established and enforced over all the people, States and territories thereof; and further, that I will hereafter heartily aid and assist all loyal people in the accomplishment of these results: So HELP ME GOD.

All cases, civil and criminal, coming before the judicial tribunals of this State, involving the rights of colored persons, shall be adjudicated, and disposed of as free persons of color.

In all counties and districts, where hostility to the Government of the United States continues to exist, and opposition to a return of the civil authority of the State, there will be authority exercised by the strong arm of the Government for the protection of persons and property of that portion of the citizens who acknowledge their allegiance and loyalty to the National Government, and will be continued until such time as the people of the County or District shall acknowledge their allegiance and express a desire for a return of civil authority.

Having laid down the basis upon which it shall be my purpose to restore to the loyal people of this State a steady and faithful administration of civil Government, I will once more make an appeal to the whole people of Tennessee, to come forward promptly and willingly and aid me in the important work of restoring the Government. Ample time has transpired for reflection, return of loyalty and reason. Amnesty kindly offered for your protection, and surely bitter experience has demonstrated the folly of longer persisting in wanton opposition to the power and authority of the National Government. I invoke you, therefore, again to return to your allegiance, and aid in the protection of yourselves against lawless bands of marauding pirates and robbers, and thereby save your property, persons and firesides from outrages hitherto unknown to civilization. Longer resistance to law and order will not be tolerated. There must be an end to the criminal opposition so long and wickedly waged against the laws and Constitution of the United States, and those who still continue to adhere to traitors and treason, can no longer expect the protection of the Government they daily revile and seek to destroy. They must yield their opposition [male and female] or they will be removed beyond the reach of harm to the Government and authority of the United States,

The Fire at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 17.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the north wing of the Inebriate Asylum, which rapidly spread throughout that section of the building, and soon involved the entire wood, making almost one mass of flames. The north wing was in an unfinished state, being filled with material used by the carpenters. The fire originated, as far as can be ascertained, in the north-west corner, top floor. The main building in the south wing is not damaged. Loss not known, but estimated at $100,000, which is fully insured.

Robbery and Murder.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1864.

A cattle buyer, named OWEN THOMPSON, whose home is in Sixteenth-street, New-York, was clubbed almost to death by a robber at West Albany last night. The stranger induced him to leave the hotel and go to the cattle-pen, about 9 o'clock, by representing that he had cattle to sell. THOMPSON was not seen again until this morning, when he was found lying senseless near one of the most remote pens. His skull is badly fractured, and there is no hope of his recovery. He had, perhaps, three or four thousand dollars, mostly checks and certificates. These the murderer took, who is still at large.

A Guerilla Feat.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 16.

Twelve guerillas *en route* as prisoners from Smithland to Louisville on the steamer Colussus, when near Caseyville, overpowered and disarmed their guards, killing two or three of them, and then compelled the officers to land the boat, when they escaped, carrying off the arms of the guard and all the valuables they chose from the steamer.

A Skirmish near Centreville.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.

A skirmish took place in the neighborhood of Centreville, on Thursday, between five union soldiers and three guerillas. We lost two horses, and had one man severely wounded in the engagement.

Nomination of Mr. Scofield.

ERIE, Sept. 17.

Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD was unanimously renominated as Republican Candidate to Congress from the 19th District of Pennsylvania.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept, 17.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, reported to the Treasury on yesterday, amounted to $1,201,000.

The War in the Southwest.

NASHVILLE, Sept, 17.

About 1,200 prisoners from the front, who arrived here a day or two since, have been returned to Atlanta, and those on the way here have been turned back. They are to be exchanged.

The Turf.

THE GREAT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR MATCH.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.

The great race between *Kentucky* and *Aldebaran*, for five thousand dollars, two mile heats, came off today, and was won by Kentucky. Time, 3:47 and 3:40¼.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND RING.—Detective MACDOUGAL made the arrest yesterday of Mrs. AGNES HICKS, who resides at 94 King-st., and who is charged with having stolen a diamond ring, valued at $100, from Miss HATTIE BURLEIGH, of 618 Broadway. It appeared that Miss BURLEIGH had deposited the ring for a loan and that Mrs. HICKS had stated to her there was danger of her losing the ring, and that she had better give her an order to get the ring, and thus save it. This was done, and the complainant afterwards being able to redeem the ring, called on Mrs. HICKS, but found that a worthless stone had been substituted for the diamond. Mrs. HICKS was taken before Justice DOWLING and ordered to find bail in the sum of $1,000, which she did, Mr. F. FREDERKS, of 160 Center-st., becoming her bondsman.

MARKETS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Movement of Westchester Farmers.

We copy the following most interesting article from the "*Citizen*," published under the auspices of *The Citizens Association*. It is stated that the Common Council have been applied to time and time again to remedy the grievances complained of, especially as to up town citizens, by erecting up town markets, but have neglected to do so: that they have allowed and do allow forestallers to be an impassible barrier severing producers and consumers. But we invite the attention of our citizens to the article:

A large and interesting meeting of the Farmers' Club of Bedford, Westchester county, was held on Saturday, Aug. 27, when effective addresses were made, illustrating the importance of bringing the country producer and the city consumer together at some convenient locality in the city. The farmers, who were present in large numbers, manifested a warm interest in the subject, and at the close of the discussion, an able and energetic committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for the opening of a Farmers' Market or Depot, in a place convenient to the population of the upper portion of the city.

This is a step in the right direction, and in accordance with the early policy and laws of the city. In 1735 the Common Council resolved that the markets are principally intended for the benefit of housekeepers who buy for their own use, and they passed an ordinance forbidding those who buy to sell again to enter any of the city markets till afternoon, to the end that housekeepers may provide themselves in the forenoon of every day, at the first hand, with provision at moderate rates; and a penalty was inflicted upon every violator of this ordinance.

Paris has over twelve times the market facilities of New York and Brooklyn. In the Paris markets $85,000,000 worth of fresh meats, poultry, game, vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, are disposed of annually. The first cost of these articles in New York is 8½ per cent. less than the first cost of the same articles in Paris; yet what in Paris is valued at $100 is retailed to the consumer for but $124, while in New York the same articles, costing but $88, are retailed to the consumer for $184 80, a difference of $75 68 in favor of Paris on every $100 worth of produce. Apply this difference to the whole amount of such articles required for the supply of New York for the year 1863, and its magnitude swells almost beyond comprehension.

There was required and supplied to New-York in 1863, and slaughtered in the city, 806,719 beaves, cows, and calves, 519,816 sheep, and 1,101,647 swine, the aggregate *dressed weight* of which was 378,124,748 pounds. There was also required and furnished 64,160,674 pounds of dressed fresh meats, the aggregate first cost of all which was $35,081,184 n8. The value of poultry, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, and other perishable food was full as much if not more than of meats, amounting together to over $70,000,000, and for and for which the consumer in New-York pays over $147,000,000.

For the same amount of food, the consumers in Paris would have paid but $86,800,000, a saving to them of $60,200,000 *upon the supplies of one year. Startling as this is, it is absolutely true, easily demonstrated, and beyond all contradiction.*

Upon the laboring classes this burden mostly falls, and by them the greatest proportion of it paid. These classes constitute over two-thirds of the whole population, and therefore directly bear two-thirds of this burden, while they *indirectly* bear the *whole*. They thus pay an extra profit *beyond* the 24 per cent. paid by the laborer of Paris of $60,100,000 annually, or for each individual $47 74; reduced to days, it amounts to 13 cents per day; as the actual laborers form but one-third only of the whole number, and there being but 312 laboring days in the year, each actual laborer is therefore required to pay out of *each day's earnings 46 cents more for the same food than is paid by the laborer in Paris.* In view of this fact, is it strange that discontent pervades the whole of these laboring masses?

It appears, too, that the up-town consumers of this city pay a much higher rate for all market articles of domestic use than Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other chief cities. A gentleman who has given much time and research to this subject, states that the average difference in favor of Philadelphia, as compared with New York, is fully 45 per cent. The value in first hands of the market acticles used in a year is estimated at 70 millions. The people of Philadelphia save 45 per cent. of this, amounting to $31,500,000, owing to their large, numerous, and convenient markets. Divide this $31,500,000 among our million of population, and it amounts to $31 50 each year, or over 30 cents a day of the wages of the laboring man. This estimate applies to down-town prices. Up-town, the average is much higher.

We cordially endorse the movement of the intelligent and public-spirited Farmers' Club of Bedford, and we trust that soon, under judicious supervision, the enterprise of establishing a farmers' depot may be accomplished, and our up-town citizens especially be enabled to buy at first hands fresh and wholesome food.

Our Militia Organization.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

In fifty years we have made no material progress in militia organization. Constant failure is presumptive evidence of wrong methods. The temper of our people is more mercurial than that of our Canadian neighbors or of the English people. But while we have been repeating our failures in militia organization, they have been quite successful. Their methods have been radically different from ours, and to this single fact, doubtless, their success is attributable. The annual muster of the militia in this State is an utter fizzle. Save in some of the Western States, there is no thorough, efficient and popular militia organization in the country. A well-trained militia is needful to the security of the country against either insurrection or invasion. Had the militia organizations of the Free States been in an effective condition when the rebellion broke out, as effective as they were in some of the cities and one or two States, it is altogether probable that the early disasters of the war would have been averted. Massachusetts gained no small distinction and praise by her promptness in sending her troops to the field in the Spring of 1861. The result was accomplished by the willingness and energy of her officers and people, and by the perfectness of the organization of a few of her regiments of State militia. Our experience at the outset of the war, as well as since, has shown the advantage, if not the absolute necessity, of the constant maintenance of a well-trained body of militia.

The most of the attempts in nearly all the States at militia organization have proceeded according to the plans that were adopted years ago, and have generally failed. Upon the old trunk new scions have been engrafted, but they never thrive very well Success requires that we go to the root. We need a new plan. Something is required which shall popularize the organization. The English began their voluntary military organization in a panic, arising from the reports of a contemplated invasion by the Emperor NAPOLEON. It was supposed that when this fear was removed the military spirit which it aroused would also die out. But its practical effects encouraged the Government to foster it. A sum of money was granted for drill rooms; rewards were offered for prize shooting; annual musters and reviews, with sham fights, were inaugurated; the enthusiastic spirit in which the movement begun is still alive. Looking over the columns of a late English newspaper, we found three columns were taken up with a report of the prizes awarded to the successful competitors in rifle shooting at the annual local review of the volunteer riflemen. An illustrated paper depicted the ovation which was given the best shot in this trial. No gallant knight who had overthrown all combatants in a tournament in the age of chivalry, ever was the receipt of more plaudits than this successful rifleman. The same plan of organization in substance meets with the same success in the Canadas. We only need to excite the same spirit among our people to arouse an interest in the militia and maintain it. There is no palpable reason for our failure while the English succeed, except that our schemes be bad while theirs are good. Our experience and theirs both lead to one conclusion—that we need to adopt some new system of organization before we can look for tolerable and permanent success in our attempts. We need a system which shall be popular, which shall partake somewhat of the character of an out-of-door sport, in which a spirit of competition shall be kindled as in England; with parades and reviews; and a system which shall embrace or permit only legitimate objects, and shall not be made a political lever, subservient to partisan objects rather than devoted to the primary purpose of training most effectively a citizen soldiery. Drop the old methods, and adopt a judicious plan of this kind, and the militia reviews will be more popular than the fairs and shows of farmers and mechanics ever have been, and the militia will become something to be admired and not to be mocked, and when the emergency for their use should arise, there would be promptness and efficiency instead of disintegration.

THE ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING CASE IN BAYARD-Street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest this morning upon the body of ROGER JUDGE reported in Saturday's *Times* as having accidental shot himself. Mr. Judge died on Saturday afternoon, but stated just before his death that the occurrence was purely accidental.

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

The political campaign has opened auspiciously in New Jersey, and our friends there confidently expect to redeem the State in November.

Gen. J. F. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, has been engaged by the Committee for a couple of weeks, and commenced a series of meetings on Wednesday last in Newark. On Thursday he spoke at Elizabeth, and our friends are enthusiastic in his praise on both occasions.

The General is a stalwart man, both in body and mind, and his blows upon the common foe are in all particulars like himself. He brings into the canvass the benefits of six years' experience as a member of Congress and two years of active service in the field. Every man in New Jersey ought to hear him.

The following appointments have been announced and the remainder will be given in due time:

Monday Evening, Sept. 19th, Orange.
Tuesday Evening, Morristown.
Wednesday Evening, Princeton.
Thursday, (day and evening), Trenton.

On Friday next there will be a grand Mass Meeting in Jersey City, at which Gen. F. and other distinguished speakers are expected.

Death of Alderman McMahon.

Alderman JAMES MCMAHON died at his residence in this city on Saturday morning, from injuries recieved on last Thursday, from being thrown out of his carriage. This sad and sudden event will be appropriately noticed by the Common Council at their meeting to-day. It was but last Thursday that Alderman MCMAHON presided at the meeting of the Board of which he was a member. The event forcibly brings home to all the truth that "in the midst of life we are in death." The deceased was a gentleman of great personal and political popularity. An adherent of Mozart Hall, he was elected from the 4th Aldermanic district last fall—an honor that betokens the very excellent reputation he had achieved. He was also a favorite with the militia or the city, being attached to one of its regiments, and having labored unceasingly in the Common Council to secure a grand division parade-ground. His death will be deeply lamented by very many devoted friends.

HOW A POPE IS CHOSEN.—In the interesting paper in the August number of the *Atlantic*—entitled "How Rome is Governed"—the following description of the manner of choosing a Pope is given;

"The usual place for holding the conclave is the Quirinal, a cooler and healthier palace than the Vatican; and, in a spirit very different from that of the Gregorian constitution, everything is done to make it as comfortable as is consistent with narrow space and walled-up doors. Each Cardinal has four small rooms for himself and his two companions, and the number and quality of the dishes at his dinner or supper depend upon his own habits and the skill of his cook. The approaches are guarded by the senators and *conservators*, patriarchs and bishops, and at mealtimes a judge of the *Rota* is stationed at the dumb-waiter to examine the dishes as they are brought up, and make sure that the intrigues within get no help from the intrigues without. Daily mass forms, of course, a part of the daily routine, and is followed by the morning vote.

The voting usually begins with the *scrutinio*, or, as we should term it, the ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name and that of his candidate on a ticket. Then, with many ceremonies and genuflections, not very edifying to profane eyes, if profane eyes were permitted to see them, but each of which has its mystical interpretation, he ascends to the altar and lays his ticket on the communion plate, whence it is transferred to the chalice—communion plate and communion cup playing a part in the ceremony which has made more than one good Catholic groan deeply in spirit. The votes are then counted, care being taken that they correspond in number to the number of cardinals present, and if any candidate is found to have two-thirds of the votes cast, the election is complete. If, however, the legal two-thirds are not reached, any voter may change his vote by saying that he accedes to the votes thrown in favor of any other candidate. This mode of election is called *accession*, and has often been found successful where the prominence of any candidate was sufficient to make it evident that two or three votes would secure a choice.

Inspiration is another mode of election not so common as the ballot, but which, whenever any candidate has succeeded in forming a strong party, is not without its advantages. Several cardinals call out together the name of their candidate, and if many of them agree in calling out the same name, the rest are seldom willing to hold out in opposition to a choice which, after all, may be made without them; the successful candidate always being expected to remember those who favored, and seldom known to forget those who opposed his election.

A fourth and last mode, never resorted to except in desperate straits, and when the contest seems interminable, is by delegation; the power of choice being delegated by the cardinals to one or more of their number, and all solemnly pledging themselves to abide by the decision. It was thus that GREGORY X. was chosen by a delegation of six, and that JOHN XXII. became Pope after two years of regular voting had failed to procure a successor to the Prince of apostles. It has been said, however, that JOHN, who, partly by his talents and partly by fraud, had raised himself from the lowest walks of life, had no sooner secured a pledge of concurrence than he announced his own name as that of the candidate of his choice. Surprised, but not edified, the cardinals made no opposition to his elevation, for Christendom and they themselves were tired of waiting; but the lesson was not forgotten, and no delegation of this tempting power has ever been made since, without such preliminary guarantees as effectually to prevent a repetition of the fraud.

As soon as the choice has been ascertained, the successful candidate is placed in a chair upon the altar, and his rivals of ten minutes ago come one by one to adore him (I use the technical word) as their spiritual father. In 844 a Roman, of the name of OSPORCO, was chosen Pope, who, unwilling to bring so unseemly an appellation to the throne, dropped it and took that of SERGIUS in its stead. The example pleased, and from that day to this the first act of the new sovereign has been to choose for himself a new name. And the choice is promptly made; for in the thousand years and more that have elapsed since that day there has not been, probably, one among them all who did not come to the conclave, like LEO X., with his choice already made.

Next a window on the square is broken open, and the dean of the sacred college announces in Latin to the crowd below, as a great joy—*gaudium magnum*—that they have a new 'Father,' and the Church a new head. Then the Pope himself comes forward, and yet pontifically arrayed, but in full possession of his spiritual treasury, raises his right hand and pronounces a blessing upon his children; and thus the curtain falls gracefully upon the first act of the solemn drama. Solemn indeed! for how often have the dearest interests of humanity depended upon the choice of these seventy men?"

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—PROBABLE FATAL RESULT.—A scamp named ROBERT MCCULLOUGH, a returned soldier, attacked a man named PATRICK MCLOUGHLIN, an employe of the Central Railroad Company, at the depot at Elizabeth, about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were separated by bystanders, when MCCULLOUGH walked around on the central side, and, when near MCLAUGHLIN, fired three pistol shots at him, one passing through his body and the second lodging in his forehead. The third exploded, but the pistol did not discap of the third exploded, but the pistol did not discharge. The man was taken to his home, where medical aid was provided and the Coroner notified. He is not expected to live. MCCULLOUGH was lodged in jail to await the result. He is already under bonds for one or two indictments.—*Newark Advertiser, Sept. 11.*

FROM ATLANTA.

The Twentieth Corps—Movements to Sept 2—Capture of Atlanta.

From our Own Correspondent.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, Ga., Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

The Twentieth Corps, from whose camp this letter is dated, has been ruled out of the programme of the recent movement to the right and south of Atlanta. GEN. SHERMAN ordered its new commander, GEN. SLOCUM, to so occupy the river bank as to guard most effectually against the contingency of an attempt on the part of the enemy to destroy the railroad bridge and communications north of the Chattahoochee. In pursuance of these instructions, the corps intrenched itself in line of battle on the south-east bank, covering a distance of three miles on each side of the crossing. The north bank is patrolled by cavalry and infantry to a distance of twelve or fifteen miles further up and down the river.

There is a perfect dearth of news, as communication with the main army has been very uncertain, and irregularly maintained. We learn, however, that cavalry engagements have occurred near Sandtown on the 27th and 28th of August; and, to judge from the fact that wounded are arriving in large numbers, it is surmised that heavy engagements have taken place.

The evacuation of the line before Atlanta was made on the night of the 25th ult. with great caution, and was very creditably executed by the general intrusted with the management. The enemy were prompt to follow our line as it receded to the present position. At 2 P. M., on the 26th, their cavalry appeared in front of GRARY'S division, and after skirmishing for the afternoon, disappeared; but reappeared in Gens. WILLIAMS' and WARD'S front the next morning, evidently maneuvering to ascertain the precise location of the lines.

Now that this fighting command, which under GEN. HOOKER participated in all the battles of SHERMAN'S advance, sharing the glory of other corps, which have actively participated in the achievments of the campaign, is for the present debarred from moving and operating with the main army. Officers and men evince a decided disposition to turn their backs on the scene altogether, and by means of furloughs retire to their home for a short season of rest and recuperation of the inner and outer man, both having been sadly shattered by the unusual severities and the very exhausting demands of the campaign. But they err by under-estimating the value of the corps' share in present operations. A very important part is assigned them, though the fact is hardly appreciated. To stand alone and unassisted upon the frontier of the whole territory conquered during the past three months, while the main army detaches itself to make new conquests—to be exposed to the possible attack of the whole of HOOD'S army—and to be supposed equal to the emergency by GEN. SHERMAN who thus entrusts GEN. SLOCUM with the care of all that he, has laboured so ardously to win — this, is of itself when rightly considered, a compliment and a glory far above any that can belong to individual command now in advance.

The fact of being on railroad or river duty is always distasteful to those who thirst for glory, or would "seek the bubble reputation e'en at the cannon's mouth." Some men are loudly expressing their regret that it has not been their *fortune* to receive a "scratch" sufficient to give a furlough—just enough to put an arm in a sling and permit the owner to revisit the scenes of civil life. To accomplish this there have been instances, during the history of the campaign, when officers and men have needlessly exposed themselves to rebel bullets. Instances have not been wanting where officers, in their endeavors to obtain honorable relief from arduous duties of the campaign by the questionable means referred to, have arrived at perfect exemption from all the trials and vexations of a soul burdened with a corporate attachment. With such examples before them, it is wonderful that, for he sake of temporary ease, men will continue to brave death. With the facts staring us in the face, that hundreds maim themselves or seek wounds to get temporarily relieved from duty, and that *thousands* feign ills or frame excuses to secure sick furloughs, would it not be wise to inaugurate a system by means of which the soldiers can have leaves of absence at regular and well-known intervals?

There can be no doubt that a judicious and uniform distribution of furloughs would prevent many from forcing the authorities to send them to the rear by exaggerated or well-feigned disability.

ATLANTA TAKEN.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 12 M, 1864.

Since indicting the foregoing, official information has arrived that ATLANTA IS OURS. A reconnoitering force from GEN. SLOCUM'S command entered it about 2 A.M., to-day, overcoming its feeble garrison after a slight resistance, and a few discharges from the heavy guns left upon the fortifications by the main army of the enemy, which was looking after GEN. SHERMAN, who had penetrated the country in rear of the city and severed its last communication with the interior of the Confederacy. The glad news was announced an hour ago by a courier, whose steed fell dead from exhaustion, as its rider delivered to GEN. SLOCUM his important dispatches.

Immediately upon receipt of the news Gen. SLOCUM and staff left for the city, accompanied by a brigade each from GRARY'S, WILLIAMS' and WARD'S divisions. All are eager to learn who shall occupy the place; but I believe it has been settled that GEN. GRARY shall for the present command the post and bring to bear his abilities to the work of

dissatisfied with their old and skillful commander, and selected one more bold and rash. New tactics were adopted. Hood first boldly and rapidly, on the 20th of July, fell on our right at Peachtree Creek, and lost. Again, on the 22d he struck our extreme left, and was severely punished; and finally again, on the 28th he repeated the attempt on our right, and that time must have been satisfied, for since that date he has remained on the defensive. We slowly and gradually drew our lines from Atlanta, feeling for the railroads which supplied the Rebel army and made Atlanta a place of importance. We must concede to our enemy that he met these efforts patiently and skillfully, but at last he made the mistake we had waited for so long and sent his cavalry to our rear, far beyond the reach of recall. Instantly our cavalry was on his only remaining road, and we followed quickly with our principal army, and Atlanta fell into our possession as the fruit of well concerted measures, backed by a brave and confident army. This completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government, and your General again repeats his personal and official thanks to all the officers and men composing this army, for the indomitable courage and perseverance which alone could give success.

We have beaten our enemy on every ground he has chosen, and have wrested from him *his own Gate City*, where were located his foundries, arsenals, and workshops, deemed secure on account of their distance from our base, and the seemingly impregnable obstacles supervening. *Nothing* is impossible to an army like this, determined to vindicate a Government which has rights whe ever our flag has once floated, and is resolved to maintain them at any and all costs.

In our campaign many, yea, very many of our noble and gallant comrades have preceded us to our common destination, the grave; but they have left the memory of deeds, on which a nation can build a proud history. McPherson, Harker, McCook, and others dear to us all, are now the binding links in our minds that should attach more closely together the living, who have to complete the task which still lays before us in the dim future. I ask all to continue as they have so well begun, the cultivation of the soldierly virtues that have ennobled our own and other countries. Courage, patience, obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of our Government; fidelity to our trusts and good feeling among each other; each trying to excel the other in the presence of those high qualities, and it will then require no prophet to foretell that our country will in time emerge from this war, purified by the fires of war, and worthy its great founder, Washington.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

THE DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

CITY POINT, VA., Sept 4, 1864—9 P. M.

Major-General Sherman:

I have just received your dispatch announcing the capture of Atlanta. In honor of your great victory, I have just ordered a salute to be fired with *shotted guns* from every battery bearing upon the enemy.—The salute will be fired within an hour, amidst great rejoicing.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

II. All the corps, regiments and batteries composing the army, may, without further orders, inscribe Atlanta on their colors. By order of

Major-General SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

By command of Major-General THOMAS.

ROBT. H. RENSAY, A. A. G.

The following letter will explain itself:

LETTER FROM GEN. HOOD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Sept. 9, 1864.

Major Gen. Sherman, Com'ding U.S. Forces in Ga:

GENERAL—Your letter of yesterday's date, borne by JAMES W. SALY and JAMES B. CREW, citizens of Atlanta, is received. You say therein,—"I deem it to be to the interest of the United States, that the citizens now residing at Atlanta should remove, etc." I do not consider that I have any alternative in the matter. I, therefore, accept your proposition to declare a truce of ten days, or such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all the assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction. I suggest that a staff officer be appointed by you to superintend the removal to the city of Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal further south; that a guard of one hundred men be sent by either party, as you propose to maintain order at that place; and that the removal begin on Monday next.

And now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose, transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war.

In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing that you will find that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

Official:—MOA. HUMMETT, Lieutenant, &c.

Accompanying the above letter was one addressed to Col. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, through whose courtesy I am permitted to take a copy:

LETTER FROM HOOD TO THE MAYOR.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 9, 1864.

Hon. James M. Calhoun, Mayor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter touching the removal of the citizens of Atlanta, as ordered by General Sherman. Please find inclosed my reply to General Sherman's letter. I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardship and misery that must be brought upon your people by this extraordinary order of the Federal Commander. Transportation will be sent to Rough and Ready to carry the people and their effects further South.

You have my deepest sympathy in this unlooked-for and unprecedented affliction.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

A TRUCE FOR TEN DAYS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV., MISS.,
IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, Ga.,
Sept. 10., 1864.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 70.

1. Pursuant to an agreement between Gen. J. B. HOOD, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, Sept. 12, until daylight of Thursday, Sept. 22—ten (10) full days, at this point on the Macon railroad, known as Rough and Ready, and the country roundabout for a circle of two (2) miles radius, together with the road leading to and from, in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points South.

2. The Chief Quartermaster at Atlanta, Col. EASTON, will afford all the citizens of Atlanta who elect to go South all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready station, using cars and ambulances for that purpose, and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order—the whole to cease after Wednesday, 21st inst.

3. Major-Gen. THOMAS will cause a guard to be established on the road out beyond the camp ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass that are used manifestly for this purpose; and Major-Gen. Howard will send a guard of one hundred men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders in concert with a guard from the Confederate army of like size, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and a guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 21st inst., and the guard to withdraw at dark,—the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

COL. IRELAND.

This gallant officer died this morning. He was commanding the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps, but was originally connected with the 137th New York infantry. His death was sudden and unexpected. His illness was of but two or three days' duration.

THE WOUND OF GEN. WOOD.

Gen. Wood of the 4th Corps is slowly recovering from the effects of the wound received in his ankle on the 2d. The wound is quite painful, but not considered dangerous. BUTLER.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

From the very full accounts of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* we gather additional details. After recounting the preliminary operations up to and including the occupation of the railroad line, fully covered by our own account, the following details of the subsequent battles are given:

THE INITIATORY BATTLE.

At 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 31, Gen. HOWARD ordered Gen. BLAIR to make a reconnoissance to ascertain whether the enemy's lines were continuous; LOGAN and RANSOM to cooperate—the former by making a demonstration in front, and the latter by feigning a movement on the right.

The movement was to begin at 4 o'clock, but before that hour arrived the enemy made an attack, beginning on LOGAN'S corps. The main body of HARDEE'S corps moved round to gain our right and rear, while BATES and CHEATHAM'S old divisions moved up the river and struck COBB'S division of the Sixteenth Corps, and CLAIBORN'S division (of HARDEE'S corps) encountered KILPATRICK at the ford, attacked LOGAN in front. To do this the enemy had to advance through an open field, which exposed him to a raking fire of musketry. He made two distinct assaults, but was each time handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. KILPATRICK engaged CLAIBORN'S division hotly on the right, and for a while it was hard to tell which way the scale would turn, but the rebel lines finally gave way and our victory, though comparatively small, was complete.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, will not amount to over three hundred; while the enemy's dead alone, which were left in our hands, sum up nearly two hundred.

Among their killed was Major-Gen. ANDERSON, whose body they have since obtained under flag of truce. We also captured a number of prisoners, including a score or more of line officers.

After the engagement, Gen. HOWARD issued the following congratulatory order to the Army of the Tennessee.

NEAR JONESBORO, Ga., Aug. 31, 1864.

The General Commanding congratulates this army on the brilliant manner in which they repulsed the attacks of the enemy to-day; and announces to them that, while the enemy was throwing upon them the greater portion of his force, Gens. SCHOFIELD and STANLEY moved upon the railroad two miles south of Rough and Ready, headed off a train of cars loaded with troops going to the support of their repulsed columns, and are still on the railroad destroying it.

Thus we have whipped the enemy, cut his communications, divided his army, and are now prepared to pursue and destroy it.

Major-Gen. SHERMAN desires the General commanding to express his appreciation of the noble conduct of officers and men of this army, and to assure them that he knows their worth, and is not unmindful of their services.

The gallant behavior of the cavalry division under Gen. KILPATRICK, in meeting the attack of CLAIBORNE, is heartily appreciated by the General-Commanding, and will not remain unnoticed. By order of

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD.

OPERATIONS ON THE LEFT AND CENTRE.

While this was in progress on the right, our left and centre were advanced to the Macon Railroad, and the track was torn up at Rough and Ready by the Twenty-third Corps, and at Morrow Stations by the Fourth, driving away a small body of rebel cavalry and heading a train load of soldiers on their way to reinforce HARDEE. They also captured some forty prisoners, and these brought the information that but two corps (HARDEE'S and LEE'S) had gone down to Jonesboro, and the rest of Hood's army, STEWART'S and the militia, were in Atlanta.

Gen. THOMAS immediately notified the Twentieth Corps, which was back at the Chattahoochee, to keep a sharp eye on Atlanta, and move up at the first indication of the enemy's evacuation. The Twenty-third, on the left, was ordered to keep its hold on the railroad, and advance cautiously to the right; while the Fourth and Fourteenth were moved rapidly down toward Jonesboro to support the Army of the Tennessee, which had been skirmishing all morning.

The Fourteenth being in advance of the Fourth, relieved the Seventeenth, which swung round to the right, and has just succeeded in crossing and taking position on the east side of Flint River, where it will be ready to operate on the enemy's left flank at daybreak to-morrow morning.

About 2 o'clock P. M., skirmishing commenced along the line of the railroad, which was the beginning of

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO.

The Twenty-third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, Col. MOORE, had been moving in advance along the Atlanta and Jonesboro road, with the Sixty-ninth Ohio deployed as skirmishers, and as soon as the line of the Fourteenth had fairly connected with the Army of the Tennessee, this brigade was ordered to make a reconnoissance to the railroad, a mile distant. Skirmishing its way up to the road, and resting its left upon it, the brigade moved across an open field to the edge of a wood, where the Second Brigade, First Division, formed on its right. The whole corps now formed in line of battle, CARLIN'S division, MORGAN'S in the centre, and BAIRD'S in the left, and in reserve.

About 3 o'clock P. M. the Second Brigade, Twentieth Division (regular) was ordered to charge the enemy's works in its immediate front. The order was promptly obeyed, and the brigade had already taken the first line of works when the enemy succeeded in breaking its line and driving it back with considerable loss.

Col. ESTE'S brigade (of BAIRD'S division) was now sent forward to relieve the regular brigade, and a charge along the line of both divisions was ordered. Meanwhile PRESCOTT'S First Illinois Battery had secured a position from which it was pouring a raking and deadly fire of shell and solid shot into the enemy's works.

The second charge was magnificent. On the left, Col. MOORE moved through a dense woods along the railroad, maintaining his line and skirmishing all the while—then charged across the open field, pushing the enemy out of his first line of works, taking 130 prisoners, and compelling them to move their artillery down the road at double-quick. In the centre the contest was still hotter. Col. ESTE had advanced rapidly through the lines of the regular brigade with fixed bayonets and orders not to fire a gun. The rebels, elated with the advantage they had gained on this portion of the line, met our boys with a yell of exultation, at the same time pouring a deadly volley of musketry into our ranks. But this time it did not have the effect to check or intimidate. Dropping for a moment to let the volley pass over their heads, the boys rushed forward, charged the enemy in his works, capturing some 300 prisoners, together with a battery of four guns. The losses in this brigade were very heavy. Col. ESTE had his horse shot dead, and himself grazed by two rebel balls. On the right, Col. MITCHELL'S brigade, of WOODSON'S division, was equally gallant and successful. They carried their part of the enemy's line in splendid style, also capturing a large number of prisoners and a battery.

Gen. DAVIS, together with his division commanders, deserves great credit for gallant conduct on the field, and the old Fourteenth adds another star to her galaxy.

Altogether, nearly 900 prisoners—among whom was Brig.-Gen. GOVAN and Col. LEE—were captured; also, two batteries (eight guns) and ten battle flags. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners cannot fall short of 2,000. Ours is between eleven and twelve hundred.

The enemy engaged was HARDEE'S corps—S. D. LEE being on our right.

During and after the battle, skirmishing was going on along the lines of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps, and even now while I write—near midnight—the rebels are keeping up a spiteful fire along our left and centre. No doubt they are making this demonstration to cover a retreat. Another day here would be the utter destruction of the main body of Hoop's army, for our right and left are already drawing round Jonesboro.

NEAR LOVEJOY STATION, Ga., Friday, Sept. 2.

True to that natural instinct of self-preservation, the rebels evacuated their works at Jonesboro, and retreated in the direction of Macon, along the railroad. At daybreak this morning our advance was in town, and all the corps, except the Fourteenth, were on the move in the same direction the enemy took, the Twenty-third and Fourth marching to the left of the railroad, and the Army of the Tennessee on the right. Meanwhile a brigade of pioneers were set to work destroying the railroad, and I see they have done their work most effectually.

As our army passed through the wo-begon village of Jonesboro, it was amusing to witness the vague curiosity of the few remaining citizens. They seemed to think sure enough we were marching by kingdoms. They cursed Hood for making them believe a lie, and admitted that the rebel army was, to say the least, terribly demoralized. One old lady declared, as our flag passed by her door, it was the first time in her life she had ever seen the Stars and Stripes. Another expressed great surprise at being able to understand the Yankee tongue—she had been persuaded that the Northern army was made up purely of foreigners. Poor deluded people, I hope this broad streak we are making through their country will let a little light into their benighted understandings!

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the advance of the Fifteenth Corps came up with the enemy's rear-guard. A half hour later and this corps was, together with one brigade of the Sixteenth, drawn up in line of battle in an opening on the right of the railroad, and preparations were being made to charge a line of works which the enemy occupied on the brow of an uneven ridge a half mile beyond. A short advance was made, which served to fully develop the enemy's position and force, but it was found we could not afford to take the works at the sacrifice it would cost, so we simply held our advanced position in the centre, and kept up a desultory fire to hold the enemy's attention.

Meanwhile, the Fourth Corps was brought up in line of battle on the left of the railroad, and ordered to advance on the enemy's right in order to develop his position.

NEWTON'S division occupying the right, rested on the road, while WOOD'S in the centre and KIMBALL'S on the left, swung round on the rebel flank. About 4 o'clock, KNEFFER'S brigade of WOOD'S, and GROSS' of KIMBALL'S division, made a charge on the outer lines of the enemy's works. Unfortunately, however, the ground over which they had to pass was very broken, and in some places swampy and thickly wooded. OWING to this our line was thrown into disorder; KNEFFER advanced too far, and receiving the brunt of the enemy's fire, was compelled to fall back with considerable loss, especially in officers. GROSS held his position until it was fully ascertained that the enemy was in force on this side of Gains Creek; and the object of the movement being attained, the whole line was gradually drawn back. The fact was established also that HOOD, with STEWART'S corps and the remainder of his demoralized militia, had already joined on HARDEE'S right.

During the engagement Gen. WOOD was wounded while riding along the line. All this time our artillery was playing on the enemy's position and keeping up that infernal roaring which gives more dignity to the assailant than danger to the assailed.

Though the work of this afternoon has seemingly been only a "feeler," yet we have added a large number to our list of prisoners, which will bring it up to about three thousand. Straggling and deserters are being brought in every hour. Our firing to-night is what the enemy's was last—a ruse. The expedition has at length reached its *ultima thula*. The campaign is closed in its results, the most momentous of the war. HOOD, the cockney "Field Marshal," instead of holding Atlanta "at all hazards," has not only evacuated the place, but what is by far more important, has his army cut in two and stampeding in different directions.

The following special order by Gen. SHERMAN has just been read to the various commands:

"The General Commanding announces with great pleasure that our troops, under Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, occupied Atlanta yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before, destroying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up, among other things, eighty car loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst.; our present task is therefore well done, and all work of destruction on the railroad will cease."

As this order was read to the troops cheer after cheer rolled up along the lines and the boys, although marching or fighting almost constantly the last five days, were in better spirits and seemingly less fatigued than on the day we started.

ATLANTA, Sunday, Sept. 4.

Just four days ago, when twenty-five miles from Atlanta, on the Macon Railroad, we heard a rumbling noise, like volleys of artillery, if such a thing is conceivable, and all eyes were turned back toward the Gate City of the South. The truth immediately flashed upon us that it was an explosion of ammunition, and we knew it meant no harm for us. The next day Gen. SHERMAN received official information that Hood had evacuated Atlanta, and that the Twentieth Corps, which had been left back at the river, occupied the city. The whole army was at once in a furore of rejoicing. They well knew that their task was done. Communication between us and Atlanta was yet uncertain, but nevertheless, the long looked and hoped for city must be seen in the flush of its metamorphosis, and so a squad of us started that night on the crusade. We arrived yesterday noon and found the Twentieth Corps in peaceable possession. The day was charming; a light breeze moaned through the suburban pines and unfurled the glorious old Stars and Stripes on the rebel forts. Labyrinths of breastworks, rifle-pits and abbatis, were everywhere apparent. Forts of the most formidable character and perfect construction, loomed up on all sides of the city. A rusty-mouthed 64-pounder frowned upon us as we came in along the Jonesboro road, but a blue Yankee sat astride of it—so we knew the lion had been tamed.

The loss in stores and ammunition is very heavy to the enemy, though comparatively little of value fell into our hands. Some twenty heavy guns were left, but these were all spiked; others were said to have been buried. Three locomotives were left, but little injured; one is already in working order. A quantity of abandoned tobacco was found concealed.

Citizens say that as soon as Hood had given the order to evacuate, the rebels went in *nolens volens* for everything they could plunder. Stores were cleaned out, private houses broken open and robbed.

Unlike Nashville or New-Orleans, the citizens, mostly women and children, welcomed our soldiers to the city. So treacherous had their own (pretended) friends been, they thought a change could not make their condition worse. Beside, I suspect there is a strong Union sentiment existing here—at least one would infer that from the readiness with which they affiliate with the Yanks. Atlanta in its halcyon days, must have been one of the most attractive cities in the South. Its fine rolling site, its palatial suburban residences, its gay drives and dreamy promenades—as they were—must have been the pride of a happy people. Four railroads enter here, and the fine depots, large machine shops and warehouses, tell full well that the young city was blessed with more than ordinary prosperity. Though not more than about twenty-five years old, her population is said to have numbered 26,000.

THE WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

The Battle on Big Knife Run—Defeat of the Indians.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press* writes from camp on the Heart River, Dacotah Territory, Aug. 1:

"On the 27th we left camp at 2 o'clock A. M., marching twenty-seven miles during the day, and camping late in the afternoon on a stream set down on the map as Big Knife River. On Thursday, the 28th, camp was again broken at 3 o'clock A. M. The march was continued for sixteen miles, and the impression was becoming general among officers and men that the Indians would keep out of the way. This impression seemed to be gaining ground, when, all at once, the trains began to hustle to the front, and the troops on either flank spurred their horses into a rapid gallop. Every movement told the existence of an actual struggle or very exciting rumor ahead. Soon the word arrived that a great camp of Indians—about twelve hundred lodges—had been discovered about two miles to the front. Upon reaching the summit of a very high elevation of land, a look to the west showed a range of high hills stretching out to the right and left, dotted with clusters of timber, and grooved by deep ravines and gullies. In the midst of this remarkable formation the Indians had selected their position, and with excellent judgment, if we forget the powers of artillery well manned. The camp, which was described by the scouts as two miles distant, proved by subsequent revelations to be at least five or six miles, and led to difficulties which even the gallantry of the command could not remedy in the latter part of the day.

As soon as the foot of the elevation above mentioned was reached, Gen. SULLY through out the Eighth Minnesota, Lieut.-Col. RODGERS Commanding, and the Sixth Iowa, Lieut.-Col. POLLOCK Commanding, and two companies of the Seventh Iowa, as a line of skirmishers, with BRACKETT'S Minnesota Battalion of Cavalry on the right wing, and the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry on the left, held in reserve. Capt. JONES' Third Minnesota Battery, and Capt. POPE'S Battery, under immediate command of Gen. SULLY himself, followed the line of skirmishers.

After marching a little over one mile in this order, little clusters of Indians dotted the hills fronting and flanking the valley along which the command was marching, and, as usual, either standing perfectly still or traveling with all the force and speed strung in the sinews of their little ponies.

The command moved steadily on while these exciting circus performances were being enacted on the hills, until the Eighth Minnesota, from its position in advance, let fly a few scattering shots as signals that the enemy were drawing too close to some portions of the line. A few moments afterward Col. MCLAREN, Second Minnesota Cavalry, was ordered to dismount two companies of his regiment, for the purpose of skirmishing up the hills on the left.

In obedience to this order Companies A, Capt. J. R. JONES, and D, Capt. JAMES M. PAINE, under command of Maj. RICE, began climbing the hills where the Indians were concentrating in large numbers. These companies went into the fray in gallant style, and the rapid explosions of the carbine sent the Indians flying in hot haste out of their range. These companies and Companies G and H, under command of Maj. ROSS, may be considered as new recruits, but their conduct throughout was excellent beyond expectation.

Only a short time elapsed after the firing began, and the enemy found front and flanks an impregnable wall against their approach, when they swung around to the rear of the train, and came charging up like a whirlwind, on the track already made by our wagons.

Here again the skillful dispositions of the General baffled their attempts, and sent them flying back in more rapid speed than was shown in their coming. Company B, of the Second Cavalry, Capt. B. T. JONES, and Company D, of the Eighth Minnesota, Capt. MCLARTY, were on hand, and as soon as they became visible to the naked Indian eyes, they 'didn't see it,' and skedaddled around to the right flank, or away to the rear out of range of the guns.

The men of Iowa and Minnesota joined hands, and in the square of blazing fire moved steadily on, until within about a mile and a half of the wooded, wild encampment of the savages. A section of the Third Minnesota Battery, under command of Lieut. WHIPPLE, was ordered to the rear, and soon after Maj. BRACKETT received the welcome word to charge the redskins with his splendid battalion of men. They moved around in fine style, toward the wooded ravine where the Indians were concealed or gathered in heavy crowds on the open space alternating between. When brought in close proximity to the timber had been reached, the battalion was dismounted, except Company C, Capt. E. Y. SHELLEY. This company continued the charge in fine style, away up on the side hills and by the timber. In this charge the first man attached to our expedition was killed—a man who, when living, was modesty personified and courage incarnate—brave GEORGE NORTHRUP, Orderly Sergeant of Company C. The news of his death threw a thrill of deep grief over the entire column, and made his companions totally unmindful of the danger surrounding them. At this time our wounded and dead were brought in, and the two batteries, which had heretofore only fired occasional shots, began to play in earnest, and landed the shells into the very midst of the teepee and savages, causing the most hurried flight it has ever been my fortune to witness. From this time on, our men drove the savage crowd before them in a race for life, until the encampment was cleared of its occupants of the morning, and until BRACKETT'S men and four companies of the Eighth Minnesota, under Maj. CAMP, had occupied the last of the defensible positions chosen by the Indians. They were beaten thoroughly at all points, and not a single nook was left them in their former camp, when night approached, and crowned a day of complete victory for the white men. All the property usually found in an encampment of this size was either thrown down in its old place or buried into the heavy under-brush, for concealment. An immense amount of property, in the shape of furs, robes and poles, camp furniture and food, was left, to be wholly destroyed by fires. Of course, a battle of this kind has a shade to cast a gloom over the reasonable and proper impulse to rejoice. The dead call for mourning, and mangled men appeal with pale faces for sympathy and help; and it must be given, even in the midst of the reviving event which makes us forget the hardships and privations endured.

Below will be found the list of killed and wounded in the battle:

KILLED.

Orderly Sergt. George Northrop, Co. C, Brackett's battalion; Horatio Austin, Co. D, Brackett's battalion.

WOUNDED.

Corp. Wm. Myer, Co. A—seriously; Burdette Sperry, Co. A; Sergt. Eugene Marshall, Co. C; Corp. John W. Cramsie, Co. C; Corp. Fred. McCarty, Co. C; Horace Jameson, Co. C; Franklin Tubbs, Co. D; Wm. LaFever, Co. D, all of Brackett's battalion.

I am pleased to state that the wounded are all rapidly recovering.

When the battle closed the entire command halted near the Indian village, occupying it partially—taking its scanty evening ration where the savages had breakfasted in the morning. After resting that night the command started in pursuit of the retreating foe, but was unable to proceed only a few miles—being barred by deep chasms and ravines—and the command was again headed toward the trains left in its rear. At this point a halt was ordered near the Indian village, and Col. MCLAREN, of the Third Cavalry, was ordered out with four companies of his regiment and two companies of the Dakota Cavalry, to destroy the abandoned property. After working over two hours with this force the Colonel found it impossible to destroy it all in one day, and four companies more were promptly sent him by Gen. SULLY. It took this force of one regiment until late in the afternoon before 'the baggage' was finally gathered and given over to the flames. From this fact you may be enabled to make some estimate of the vast amount of property cast away by the beaten savages, and how destructive has been the blow inflicted upon them by this single movement of Gen. SULLY'S forces.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the command was given to resume the line of march, and we continued on the homeward march for about six miles away from the scene of destruction behind us. Here the Indians attempted to stampede the animals, with partial success, and about the same time killed two men who had been placed on picket at least one and a half miles from the camp—DAVID LA PLANT and ANTON HOLSEN, of Monticello, Minn.—both members of Company D, Second Cavalry, Capt. JAMES M. PAINE. A sergeant belonging to one of the Iowa companies, whose name I have not learned, was killed by our own pickets that evening. This unfortunate mistake completes the list of casualties in the entire command.

There are many incidents connected with the battle which should, in justice, be mentioned, but I find that your room will be crowded, and perhaps your patience tested. Official documents will soon correct my errors, and mention the very many brave actions of officers and men. These incidents shall be furnished you at the first opportunity.

Of the number of Indians killed by sabre, gunshot and shell I can give you no correct estimate, but presume that it is safe to say that the official report of the engagement will place it at between one and two hundred."

An Appeal from Gov. Evans, of Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Sept. 5, 1864.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

Pray give positive orders for our Second Colorado Cavalry to come out. Have notice published that they will come in detachment to escort trains up the Platte, on certain days. Unless escorts are sent thus, we will inevitably have a famine in addition to the gigantic Indian war. Flour is $45 a barrel, and the supply growing scarce, with none on the way.

Through spies we got knowledge of the plan of about 1,000 warriors in camp to strike our frontier simultaneously in the night for an extent of 300 miles. It was frustrated at the time, but we have to fear another attempt soon. Pray give the order for our troops to come as requested, at once, or it will be too late for trains to come this season.

JOHN EVANS, Gov. Colorado Territory.

Guerillas in Tennessee.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JOHNSON.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Sept. 8, 1864.

Whereas, There is now being waged, without cause, a relentless and nefarious rebellion against the Government and people of the United States, and of the several States composing the Union; and

Whereas, It is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Federal Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government, and to protect loyal citizens in all their rights of property, of life, of liberty, and to preserve the public tranquility; and

Whereas, For these high and paramount objects, a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly, without hesitation, to come forward and contribute their moral, physical and pecuniary aid for the carrying out of this great end; and,

Whereas, no service can be more praiseworthy, honorable and patriotic, than that which is rendered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and thereby preserve and perpetuate free government; and,

Whereas, the rebellion has inaugurated a guerrilla mode of warfare throughout the country, degenerating into the commission of every species of crime known to, and punishable by the laws of the land. It is the duty of all good citizens, therefore, to unite in one common effort to sustain the civil authority throughout the State, and the suppression of these marauding bands, which are preying upon the innocent and defenceless throughout the States; and,

Whereas, The militia of the State constitutes the military power, which must, when necessary, sustain the civil in the suppression of crime, and punishment of evil-doers; it is, therefore, ordered, that all able-bodied male persons in this State, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five, (45,) be enrolled, and, when so enrolled, shall be subject to military duty—except those who may hereafter be exempted—and shall constitute the military force of this State, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of carrying out the object set forth in the foregoing preamble, it is hereby ordered and directed that the Magistrates in the several civil districts of this State shall act as enrolling commissioners in their respective districts and wards, and they are hereby directed to proceed and enroll without delay, all able-bodied male persons within their districts, white and colored, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45,) and when so enrolled shall deposit one copy of the enrollment with the Clerk of the County Court, and if there is no Clerk, to retain the same in his own possession until called for by the proper authority. He will also forward one copy of the enrollment to the Adjutant-General, at the seat of Government.

The Magistrates of the several wards in the City of Nashville, South Nashville and Edgefield, and of the respective Civil Districts of the County of Davidson, are hereby requested, and directed, to proceed as enrolling officers, and enroll all able-bodied persons, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five, (45,) white and colored, making returns thereof within the next twenty (20) days, enrolling all colored persons upon a separate enrollment, filing one copy of each enrollment with the County Court Clerk and one each with the Adjutant-General of the State.

All Justices of the Peace refusing, or failing to act, as enrolling officers, and making due returns thereof, without a satisfactory excuse being given therefor, will be subjected to a penalty of being removed beyond the limits of the State.

All persons enrolled, as aforesaid, shall be considered, from the date of their enrollment, as in the service of the United States, or of the State.

In testimony whereof, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby set my hand, and cause the Great Seal of
L. S. the State to be affixed at this Department, on the 7th day of September, A. D., 1864.

By the Governor: ANDREW JOHNSON.
Attest: EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

Reports from the South.

STATEMENT BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

From the Providence Press.

The following narrative of a tour lately made through the South by a correspondent of one of the London papers, was furnished to us by himself:

Having procured letters to Gens. GRANT and LEE, stating the object of my business, I readily passed through the lines on giving my parole to both Generals not to speak in detail about military matters or operations. On my way to Mobile nothing of special importance, aside from the usual bustle and hurry of war, struck me as being worthy of note, between Richmond and Atlanta.

At Atlanta I met Gen. HOOD, who, in speaking about the "situations," told me with many expletives, large and loud, that "SHERMAN could as easily take hell as Atlanta!" and he further remarked that he had SHERMAN'S army almost "bagged;" that he had sent a large army to operate in his rear, which he said not only successfully cut his lines of communication, but was actually pressing forward his rear guard, and that he and his victorious Generals were now closing around the Yankee army of the West, preparatory to "gobbling it up by detail."

At Mobile, everything seemed in flourishing condition. The levee and streets close by were strewn with an immense amount of materials of war and packages of merchandise, which were run through the blockade; and I was told that New-York, Boston and Philadelphia furnished a large portion of the merchandise run in here and also at Wilmington.

Charleston is being gradually reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins. When a fire occurs there, caused by accident or a shell from the enemy, it burns itself out because there are no firemen to arrest the flames. Business of every description is mostly done in cellars, where merchandise of every description is jumbled up together, reminding one of a New-York pawnbroker's shop. The shelling of the city has been reduced to a sort of regularity, and the citizens call it "popping" time. First "pops" is at 9 o'clock; second "pops" at 12; third at 3, and fourth at 6. The promenade for business and pleasure is performed between "pops," and at the first shriek of the shells at "popping time," the people scamper in wild confusion to their cellars, like frightened rats for their holes.

Wilmington seems to be the grand depot for blockade-running—on every hand you can see merchandise piled up along the streets.

At Richmond business has the appearance of being very brisk. Hotels and bar-rooms are crowded with officers. But, unlike New-York, I saw no "nice young gentlemen," dressed in fine broadcloth, bedecked with jewelry, driving fast horses, or loitering in the streets or on the steps of hotels—they are all fighting for their country. Females only do the clerking in stores, offices, &c.

I noticed none of that latent Union feeling slumbering in the Southern breast, so often spoken of in the Northern press. The people are a unit in embittered feeling toward the North, whom they regard as a "selfish community of little shop-keepers; a mob of fourth-rate professional pettifoggers and quacks, and a filthy horde of hard-fisted mudsills, who have to work for a living, and who are too cowardly themselves to fight, and so they hire the scum of Europe—sourkrout, Dutch, niggers, and filthy, whisky-bloated Irish, to fill up their wasting armies. In every great battle since the great rout of Bull Run, we have licked them, and shall continue to do so until we finally conquer the beastly crew."

I was informed that there was twenty thousand Southern agents in New-York, whose business it was to circulate in the bar-rooms and public places of the various cities in the North, and be "everything to every man"—among Republicans to be a despondent Republican, showing up the weak points of the party, and growing gloomily disappointed over the thought of a heaped up mountain of taxes—among Democrats, a Democrat, glowing all over with brilliant notions about the fallacy of the war and their Southern brethren, and the beauty of the coming peace that shall proclaim olives of endless age!

And by this method of diplomacy they were to incite civil war between the contending political parties of the North; and when this was *en fait accompli*, they would step in as arbitrators, and then the North would have a race of statesmen and gentlemen to rule them. I have often thought that in the North you could tear passion into tatters in the boasting line, but as a people your Southern brethren can leave you far behind.

The above is a mere synopsis of the "scyugle" lav'shed upon me by one of the leading statesmen of the South, and it is a stereotyped Runic rhyme pervading all classes. The official with whom I conversed was particularly severe upon our Government because it did not recognize the "Southern Confederacy," which was fighting for the largest liberty. I remarked that a nation who persisted in holding millions of human souls in bondage, did not strike me as "fighting for the largest liberty." He told me that they would free their "niggers" immediately, were it not that it looked like "knuckling under" to the North.

He informed me that the South had purchased sixty thousand stands of arms in Belgium, and shipped them through New-York to somewhere in the West; and that they were now actually in the hands of their friends there, and ready to be used during the expected political *émeute* in the North, and that everything was so ripe for revolt that secrecy was useless.

Their expectations ran high on the hope of SEYMOUR'S nomination at Chicago, and in the event of his defeat they consoled themselves with the hope that, at any rate, FILLMORE or MCCLELLAN would be the next most available man for their purposes. They are unanimous in their dislike of LINCOLN, and fear his reelection; in their elegant language, the "old chimpanzee" is wearing out their patience.

I stopped at the Spottswood House, where, after breakfast, the landlord gave me my frothy dose of "scyugle," ending with the remark that "we have the North just where we want them now—under our thumb." Calling for my bill, I asked him what kind of money he preferred. "Any kind but scrip. I will allow you premium on gold or greenbacks."

Having paid him in greenbacks, I remarked that it was singular that after having beaten the North in every battle, and having that country just where he wanted it, he would persist in taking Yankee money at a premium. Unable to comprehend his excuses about the Jewish traders, whose underground commerce with the North brought "greenbacks" to a premium, I remarked, in his own choice and elegant language, that I thought it was a "d—d poor joke," and a very watery excuse, and took my departure in disgust from the land where slaveholders were "fighting for largest liberty!"

Bold Swindling Operation at Oil City.

AN ALLEGED BOGUS BANKING HOUSE.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Sept. 10.

A bold swindling operation has just been brought to light at Oil City, Pa. It appears that some four or five weeks ago a company, under the style of "C. A. MAS & Co.," rented a room on the east side of the creek, put up a sign, and opened a banking institution. On the day of opening they commenced operations by paying out worthless bills, stamped with their signature, saying they would redeem all bills thus stamped. This, of itself, ought to have opened the eyes of their customers to their true character, but it seems it did not, and not only did they secure a large business, but many who ought to have known better took their money from other banks and deposited it with them for safe keeping. On last Saturday evening the "bankers" having urgent and imperative business in some other part of the world, "skedaddled" or "vamoosed," and made a "masterly retreat," carrying with them the money of the depositors. On Monday morning, as the "bank" was not opened, the depositors became uneasy, and had the institution searched in the afternoon by the Deputy Sheriff. An empty safe was found in the room, and a note on the counter announcing that the bank would be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday. At the present writing no intelligence has been heard of these precious "bankers," and the general supposition is that they are

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press — Filling up the Rebel Armies — Miscellaneous Matters Generally.

The Richmond papers to September 12th, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following additional extracts:

RICHMOND THE GREAT POINT.

From the Richmond Examiner Sept. 12th.

SHERMAN desires rest. Hood has consented to a truce. Atlanta is to be depopulated and converted into a huge military camp; a vast magazine of munitions and supplies. Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta are to be three strongholds in a wall of iron and bayonets, stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, [and *to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bend westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston.* Until SHERMAN completes the defences of Atlanta he prefers quiet and HOOD grants him a truce.

It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. The Federal army is much shattered and much fatigued. The long line of exposed communications to the rear, which is a standing disgrace to the councils at Richmond, need looking after and strengthening. And the reinforcements which would enable SHERMAN to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.

That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. *Grant will no longer be distracted by two great enterprises.* One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his prize is up. The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the compass will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg. The Northern people and their generalissimo concur in the conviction that they have the rebellion at last so circumstanced that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.

Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. *But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wheresoever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.*

In this view of the military situation, what is the Confederate policy? Is it to strengthen the army in Georgia at the expense of that in Virginia? The strategy of Gen. BRAGG is well known. It was illustrated at Missionary Ridge, when defeat was ensured by detaching the best corps in the army of Tennessee, under LONGSTREET, on a wild-goose chase to Knoxville. It was illustrated in the attack in May last upon Butler, when a division, which was assigned to a most important part of the programme by the General in the field, was ordered on a Jack o'lantern pursuit to an opposite point of the compass. It was again repeated at Atlanta, when a power equivalent to twenty thousand men, in the form of a commanding General who possessed the enthusiastic confidence of the army, was taken away from it, on the eve of the most decisive operations of the campaign. It was reiterated when WHEELER was precisely at the wrong moment detached with many thousand men on an expedition two or three hundred miles distant.

It is vitally important to the safety of this Confederacy that this same policy of dividing armies about to be engaged in decisive conflict should not be repeated now. The enemy cannot get Richmond except through the same blunders which surrendered Tennessee, North Georgia and Atlanta. They are concentrating on GRANT, and we should concentrate on LEE. All that is for the present needed in Georgia is a commanding General capable of securing the confidence of the army and people there, which is not merely a man who can charge bayonets and rush boldly upon earthworks that is wanted in Georgia, but one who has also enough strategy to avoid being tricked out of a vital position without a respectable fight. The want in Georgia is a commander of talents and approved reputation; but in Virginia the great want is men, for we are supplied with a commander.

No positive results can now be expected from the western campaign. The determination of the executive power to interfere in that campaign is so inveterate, and the results of this interference have been so deplorable, that the country has ceased to expect anything positive and decisive in the west. It will be content hereafter if the army there shall hold its own.

It is in Virginia that the decisive operations of the war are to take place. The lists are made up here, and the contest will be decided by LEE and the army of Northern Virginia. *If we make sure of the issue on this theatre we secure it for the whole Confederacy. We cannot, therefore, afford to run any risks in this quarter.* A single division of the army, possibly a single brigade or regiment, out of place in Virginia, may cause the loss of a great battle. The danger of the Confederacy is not from SHERMAN, it is not from GRANT, it is not from the scarcity of troops; but it is from that infatuation, from that evil genius of our cause, that persists in dividing our armies on the eve of important and decisive engagements.

FILLING THE REBEL ARMIES.

RAKING THE COUNTRY FOR CONSCIPTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 10.

The people of the Confederate States are little aware of the extent to which the country has been imposed upon in the matter of details and exemptions. From good authority, we learn that an immense army —an army which, if enrolled, disciplined, and led by proper officers and a proper general, would be able to plant the Southern cross on the spires of Philadelphia before the ides of November—an army of one hundred and fourteen thousand men—seeks, and has secured exemption from service as agriculturists—sneaking under that plea out of the defence of their country—leaving under that plea others to fight their battles for them—good Confederates, brave patriots, worthy citizens, delighted to hear of the brave deeds of our gallant army, provided they be not called on to share in the glory, willing to be free, provided it cost them nothing. One hundred and fourteen thousand men detailed as agriculturalists, and all these of conscript age, in a population of five millions! Oh shame, where is thy blush? And to these the thirty-two thousand State officers alluded to by us yesterday, and we have an arm of one hundred and forty six thousand men; and these are far from being all. The details for various mechanical operations amount to an enormous number. In many instances these so-called mechanics are no mechanics at all. Less wise than Hamlet assumed to be, let the wind blow from what quarter it may, they do not "know a hawk from a handsaw."—They are mechanics for the occasion—that is, to escape the enrolling officer—and they cease to be mechanics the moment the danger disappears.

If the Confederate Congress take this thing in hand, it will do nothing but extend the limits. That will not answer the purpose. The country wants young men, and must have them. There is a plenty of them for all the purposes of this war, and they must be brought out. Old men are useful to a certain extent, and so are boys; but they are not fit to fight out such a war as this. Besides, there is no sense in allowing these fellows to skulk in this way. Why, in the State of Virginia alone there are eighteen thousand men detailed for agricultural purposes—that is, to avoid service. The State Legislatures must take hold of this matter. Here in Virginia we have a most active and untiring Governor—a man of judgment as well as zeal—a man who is a soldier himself, and feels for the soldier as all ought to do,—a man whose influence with the Legislature is deservedly high. We hope everything from his zeal and intelligence.

While upon this subject we wish to remove an impression which has become very general, with regard to the operations of the Bureau of Conscription. It is to the effect that that Bureau has not extended its operations as far as it ought to have done. That is a mistake. It has manipulated nearly every man of conscript age in the country. It has brought him forward and placed him in the ranks. If he is not found there it is no fault of the Conscript Bureau. That office has finished with him, and washed its hands of him. The fault lies elsewhere—in those, namely, who grant these unlimited details and exemptions; thereby impairing our sources of defence and seriously imperilling the liberties of the country. Those one hundred and fourteen thousand, of which he have just spoken, and those thirty-two thousand, of whom we spoke yesterday,—all enjoying themselves at home while the enemy is moving heaven and earth to subjugate us—have all passed through the hands of the enrolling officer. There is not a bit of original matter in the whole mass. Is it not strange that we should be wanting reinforcements at a time like this, when the Bureau of Conscription has placed such immense resources of men in reach of the Government? Place them where it has, or ought to have, nothing to do but to lay its hands upon them?

AN ALLEGED CONFEDERATE AMBASSADOR.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Southern Confederacy is peculiarly unfortunate in its selection of its "foreign agents." In fact, we apes that have been sent abroad as agents of one kind or another. The latest one claiming to have been despatched on a "diplomatic mission" is thus bulletined from Bermuda, where he had arrived, on his way to Europe. The letter is going the rounds of the Georgia press, and we give still wider circulation to it by copying it:

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 1, 1864.

Editors Constitutionalist: It was with surprise and mortification that I heard a man, calling himself C. G. BAYLOR, give public expression to sentiments that no true Southern man would make use of. He proclaimed publicly that the Southern Confederacy was nothing short of a military despotism, and that two-thirds of the people of the South were in favor of a re-construction of the Union.

This man claimed to be a Commissioner from the State of Georgia to France, and so he registered his name here. But it is currently reported here that he holds a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States, to the Lincoln government, to negotiate a peace on the basis of re-construction; and there is some plausibility in this, for he does not associate with Southern men, but, on the contrary, he avoids them as much as possible. His intimate acquaintances are several New York Yankees. He has also been closeted several times with the Yankee Consul here.

In fact, his whole demeanor goes to show that he is not a friend to the Southern cause.

I can substantiate all I have said above by at least a half-dozen gentlemen who were present at the time he uttered the sentiments to a New York Yankee.

You can make such use of this as will best subserve the Southern cause. As I am not personally known to you, I will refer to the Hon. A. R. BOTELER, ex-member of Congress, and Colonel Edwin G. Lee, Richmond, Virginia.

I also have a short acquaintance with your townsmen, Messrs Henry Russell, C. B. Day, Walker & Co., auctioneers, and Mr. Swords, of the firm of Neale, Swords, & Co., and quite a number of others.

My object in writing to you is that this man may be shown up to the publick in his true character.

Your obedient servant,

JEROME DUSHANE.

From the Georgia Countryman.

This man BAYLOR has long figured on an extensive scale as agent, or commissioner, for getting up direct European trade with the South. We had heard and read a great deal concerning him, and, in the winter of 1860, we had the honor while a member of the Georgia Senate, of forming his acquaintance. It did not take as long, after forming his acquaintance, to form our own opinion of him. We were fully persuaded, and are to-day, that BARNUM is not a greater humbug than C. G. BAYLOR. A day or two after the interview of the Colonel with us, when he was all the rage, a brother Senator, to whom BAYLOR had been playing the agreeable—probably with the same view with which he attempted to play the agreeable to us—to make something out of us—this brother Senator began to talk with us about Colonel Baylor. We told him our opinion was that Colonel Baylor was an arrant humbug. At first he did not give in to our idea. We insisted, and mentioned one or two badges of suspicion—some little things—little in themselves—which we had observed in the Colonel, but which served, though straws, as indices of character. Then our friend could remember some such straws himself, one of which was that the Colonel proposed to go with him to the Macon Convention, or Fair, in the capacity of his private secretary, in order to save the pittance of the petty admission fee. Our friend and we concluded then and there that there was scarcely such a humbug on earth as Colonel Baylor.

Such is the C. G. BAYLOR—a would-be GEORGE N. SANDERS—who professes to hold a commission from certain parties in Georgia and several other States to the Lincoln Government to negotiate a peace on the basis of reconstruction."

ATLANTA.

VERY SOUR GRAPES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 7.

It is mortifying, certainly, to have been obliged to abandon Atlanta to the Yankees—not that we attach any special value to the place, but that they do. The reverse is not so much material as moral, and Atlanta was never a strategical point, so much as a point of honor. It was once, to be sure, called the "Gate City;" but that gate has long been off its hinges; and is one of those "passages that lead to nothing." It would surely have been entertaining to witness the disappointment of SHERMAN'S officers, and especially of the eloquent press correspondents, on entering the streets of that "city," whose possession has cost them such floods of blood. They had evidently formed a rather grand idea of the place, and one correspondent, in composing his letter announcing its fall and the entry of the Federal army, about three weeks before it did fall, described the tramp of the columns through its "sombre streets," and the Stars and Stripes floating from its towers and domes. Now, in fact, Atlanta was a sort of a place which would be called a "city" nowhere else than upon this continent; no doubt it was intended to be a city. The streets are there chiefly shaded by "original growth." It was one of these raw and inchoate "cities" which have been advertised and gotten up by speculators in lots, at various points of railroad intersection. The reader knows Weldon; everybody knows Weldon but too well. Now Atlanta was but another and little larger Weldon. The centre and heart of the place was a great gloomy shed into which, at various hours of day and night, the locomotives of four railroad companies rush with dreadful shrieks. As Weldon has two miserable hotels close by the railroad, so Atlanta had three, also miserable and squalid, and also near the railroad shed—but all at one side of it, whereas those of Weldon are at the two opposite sides. Before the war there was very little sign of life in the dreary place, except when trains came in or went out; everybody coming in demanding urgently when he could have an opportunity of going away again; and those who had been obliged to remain two hours, eagerly hastening to a departing train—for nobody seemed to stay in Atlanta one moment longer than absolutely necessity compelled him; insomuch that one cannot help surmising, now the Yankees are there, that they will be in a hurry to evacuate. Many is the traveler who has passed from two to four miserable hours in that "Gate City," and to him, looking forth from the hotel porch upon the city that sprawled around, it seemed to be a mere collection of bar-rooms, billiard saloons and barbers' shops, with a few lottery offices. It is true that if any enterprising person, compelled to pass the day there, thought of penetrating some of those grassy passages called streets, he would discover that in one or two of them were several brick stores and houses; perhaps as many as in Manchester, across the river James; but almost all the dwellings were framed; three or four little churches or meeting-houses there were, showing perhaps a small tin cupola or two; but you saw no life nor motion, if you once passed out of the open space containing the railroad shed. There was the heart, the lungs, the stomach, of Atlanta. There sullen travelers waiting for trains were always stamping about; often looking at their watches; gnawing, in their impatience, the ends of their cigars, and uttering maledictions upon the Gate City. Since the war began, indeed, there has been at Atlanta some few factories carried on upon Government account; and these establishments, together with the concourse of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons and other non-combatant appurtenances to the rear of an army, have gathered there a kind of floating and fugitive population; it had even become a favorite stage or halting place for refugee newspapers; and talented journals formerly of Memphis, of Knoxville and of Chattanooga, have all been for some time printed and published at Atlanta, thus giving to the place that factitious air of importance which has imposed upon many Confederates outside of Georgia, and may be said to have completely *sold* the Yankees. They find themselves in triumphant possession of a rural "city" with umbrageous streets, where cows lately pastured; but the cows are all gone. The Government factories are stopped, and their weatherboarded sheds are scarce worth burning. Some dilapidated billiard-tables they may find there; some dusty counters of lottery offices; empty demijohns of long-deserted bar-rooms; but that is nearly all. The good Confederate inhabitants of the place have long since retreated to safer quarters, and those citizens of the Gate City who remain to do the honors must be principally Yankee machinists and artisans about the car-shops, together with the barbers, who are ready to shave impartially Trojan and Tyrian.

Now this is presented as the tolerably accurate portrait and history of Atlanta. It has no natural advantages whatsoever, either for peace or war. There never was any reason why there should be a town there; it has no river, guards no river, stands upon a place which has neither strength nor beauty, nor commercial facilities, save what have been created by the railroads alone. The railroads leading thither being for the present lost to us, the Gate City may as well go too, and while the Yankees sojourn there we wish them much comfort.

After all it is provoking to have to evacuate even so much as that "Gate City;" it is hard to yield any advantage, or even seeming advantage to the Yankee nation—especially if they have been allowed to snatch that advantage through the mischievous prejudices and antipathies of those who direct our military affairs. Yet let us not think more of the matter than it is worth; the evacuation of Atlanta may not be much more of a disaster than Gen. LEE'S evacuation of Hanover Junction.

FORT PILLOW.

FORREST'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

FORREST'S official report of the capture of Fort Pillow is published. After detailing the disposition of his troops, he says:

"Everything being ready, the bugle sounded the charge, which was made with a yell, and the works carried, without a perceptible halt in any part of the line. As our troops mounted and poured into the fortifications, the enemy retreated toward the river, arms in hand, and firing back, and their colors flying —no doubt, expecting the gunboat to shell us away from the bluff, and protect them, until they could be taken off or be reinforced.

As they descended the bank an enfilading and deadly fire was poured into them, by the troops under Capt. ANDERSON on the left and BARTON'S detachment on the right. Until this fire was opened upon them at a distance, varying from thirty to one hundred yards, they were evidently ignorant of any force having gained their rear. The regiments which had stormed and carried the fort, also poured a destructive fire into the rear of the retreating and now panic stricken, and almost decimated, garrison. Fortunately for those who survived this short but desperate struggle, some of our men cut the halyards, and the United States flag floating from a tall mast in the centre of the fort, came down; the forces stationed in the rear of the fort could see the flag, but were too far under the bluff to see the fort, and when the flag descended they ceased firing; but for this, so near were they to the enemy, that few, if any, would have survived unhurt another volley. As it was, many rushed into the river and were drowned, and the actual loss of life will, perhaps, never be known, as there were quite a number of refugee citizens in the fort, many of whom were drowned and several killed in the retreat from the fort.

In less than twenty minutes from the time the bugles sounded the charge, firing had ceased, and the work was done.

One of the Parrot guns was turned on the gunboat. She steamed off without replying. She had, as I afterward understood, expended all her ammunition, and was, therefore, powerless in affording the Federal garrison the aid and protection they doubtless expected of her, when they retreated toward the river.

Details were made, consisting of the captured Federals and negroes, in charge of their own officers to collect together and bury their dead, which work continued until dark.

I also directed Capt. ANDERSON to procure a skiff, and take with him Capt. YOUNG, a captured Federal officer, and deliver to Capt. MARSHALL, of the gunboat, the message—copy of which is appended and numbered five.

All the boats and skiffs having been taken off by citizens escaping from the fort during the engagement, the message could not be delivered, although every effort was made to induce Capt. MARSHALL to send his boat ashore by raising a white flag, with which Capt. YOUNG walked up and down the river, in vain, signaling her to come in, or send out a boat. She finally moved off, and disappeared around the bend above the fort.

Gen. GILMORE withdrew his forces from the fort before dark, and camped a few miles east of it. On the morning of the 13th, I again dispatched Capt. ANDERSON to Fort Pillow, for the purpose of placing, if possible, the Federal wounded on board their transports, and report to me on his return, the condition of affairs at the river. I respectfully refer you to his report, numbered six.

My loss in the engagement was 20 killed and 60 wounded. That of the enemy unknown; 228 were buried on the evening of the battle, and quite a number were buried the next day by detail from the gunboat fleet. We captured six pieces of artillery, viz.: two 10-pounder Parrott guns, two 12 pounder howitzers, and two brass 6-pounder guns, and about 350 stand of small arms. The balance of the small arms had been thrown into the river. All the small arms were picked up where the enemy threw them down —a few in the fort, the balance scattered from the top of the hill to the water's edge.

We captured 164 Federals, 75 negro troops, and about 40 negro women and children, and after removing everything of value, as far as able to do so, the warehouse, tents, &c., were destroyed by fire.

Among our severely wounded is Lieut.-Col. WILEY M. REID, assigned temporarily to the command of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, who fell severely wounded while leading his regiment. When carried from the field he was supposed to be mortally wounded, but hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. He is a brave and gallant officer, a courteous gentleman, and a consistent Christian Minister.

THEW AR NEWS.

FROM PETERSCURGH.

All quiet at Petersburgh. The enemy throw an occasional shell into the town without any special object that can be divined.

The enemy are reported to be massing near the Davis House, on the Weldon road, two miles south of the city. It is supposed by some they meditate an attack at this point. This is, however, all speculation.

THE FIRE AT AMERICUS, GA.

From the Richmond Whig.

The fire which occurred at Americus, Ga., on the 30th, originated in PRICE'S warehouse. Two entire squares, facing six streets, one the public front, were destroyed, together with considerable furniture, stores and drugs; consuming also a large quantity of cotton, amounting to eight thousand bales. The principal losses are: J. V. PRICE, warehouse, (brick, $50,000; J. O. BIRD, $40,000; WHEATLY, $60,000; W A. HAWKINS, $28,000; STEWARD, $24,000; JOHN A HALL, $8,000; the post-office, and *Republican* printing-office, (the press and a large number of types were saved,) GREENWALD, $10,000, besides Government property, consisting of tithe cotton, (one hundred or more bales,) and tithe wheat, with quartermaster's stores of other descriptions. Besides this, about one hundred and fifty bales of private cotton, not under cover. The total loss amounted to about $3,300,000. The buildings consisted mostly of business-houses, warerooms, storerooms, and mechanic shops. Whether it was the work of an incendiary, has not been ascertained.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From the Examiner.

The following is a record of energy and efficiency never surpassed, if ever equaled, and reflects great credit on Col. R. L. OWENS, President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company:

"There have been in the past six years different raids upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, destroying the greater part of the bridges and depots on the road—those of May and June burning all the depots but three between Lynchburgh and Wytheville (one hundred and thirty-five miles,) and burning all the bridges from Lynchburgh to Salem, together with those between Dublin and Christianburgh. The total length of bridges destroyed was upward of four thousand lineal feet.

One of these, over New-River, was eight hundred feet long, fifty-six feet above the water, and the water of the river from five to twelve feet deep. This was rebuilt of green timber, cut from the woods, in nineteen days. The bridge over Little Otte, seven hundred and forty-five feet long and ninety-six feet high, was rebuilt also in nineteen days, in the same manner. One over Big Otter, four hundred and fifty feet long and eighty-five feet high, one at Elk Creek, seventy-three feet high and all the smaller bridges, were rebuilt of green timber, and the track which had been torn up in several places, in one place for eight miles, and all the cross ties burnt, the rails bent and broken by mechanics detailed for that purpose, were straightened and relaid upon new cross ties, amounting to eighteen or twenty thousand, and the water-tanks, &c., rebuilt, and the whole road running in sixty days. This cost the company about $600,000, and with the exception of a company of sappers and miners, was done by the company's own hands, and with their money.

A SWORD FOR GEN. M'CAUSLAND.

From the Examiner.

We have seen the magnificent sword and spurs to be presented by the City of Lynchburg as a testimonial to Gen. JOHN MCCAUSLAND. The sword and scabbard were manufactured by BOYLE & CAMPBELL, of this city, while the beautiful gilt mounting, elaborately engraved, is the skilful handiwork of F. LABARRE. The sword has Gen. MCCAUSLAND'S name and the date of his repulse of the Hunter raiders—the 18th of June, 1864—inscribed upon it.

EAST TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

JONESBORO, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The appearance of WHEELER at Strawberry Plains caused the enemy pressing this front to retire hurriedly in the direction of Bends' Station, on the north side of the Holston, twenty-five miles below Rogersville, and ten miles north of Morristown. The force was not under estimated in my former letters. At least 2,000 cavalry, with ten pieces of artillery, composed the invading column, under the command of Gen. GILMORE. As anticipated, the force returned so soon as WHEELER disappeared from their rear, and is now menacing our front. Steps have been taking to stop them should they attempt to advance further than Baltimore. It is not presumed that they will remain on this immediate front for any length of time, as the railroad from Strawberry Plains of New-Market is destroyed. They can procure no rations in the country at all, and a Yankee was never known to remain but a short time from the base of his supplies, or where he cannot be in close communication therewith. The distance from Bull's Gap to Knoxville is too great for them to attempt to haul supplies. Until the road is repaired no serious apprehensions need be felt of an advance on this line of defence.

WHEELER'S operations from Resacca to Charleston, on the Chattanooga and Georgia Railroad, and the Georgia and Tennessee Railroad, does not amount to much, as the enemy's trains are making regular trips through from Atlanta to Nashville. The destruction of supplies at the different stations along the railroad effects the enemy's army no longer than communication is out; for so soon as it is renewed, millions of supplies are in readiness for transportation. The store-houses at Dalton were crowded with supplies, all of which were burned. It is hoped that he may effect something to the disturbance or discomfiture of SHERMAN before he returns. If the object of his mission is consummated, the Army of the Cumberland will be found making for Chattanooga in the next twenty days. He can effect more in middle Tennessee than elsewhere, as the enemy's force is weak and can't resist his advance or operations.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE LOUDON BRIDGE.

We learn, says the Columbia *South Carolinian*, that Col. ROWAN, with two hundred and fifty men, had just returned from a successful raid into East Tennessee, where he destroyed the splendid railroad bridge, seven hundred and eighty feet long, over the Tennessee River at Loudon, captured seventy-five prisoners, brought away several hundred pairs of blankets, and two hundred uniforms, beside destroying a considerable number of wagons and other property. The movement would have been a surprise but for the treachery of some persons who revealed the plan to the enemy, and caused them to be on the alert. A fight ensued in consequence, during which we lost five killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and the Yankees suffered a loss of about forty killed, besides a number wounded. Our forces consisted of soldiers recently exchanged, and started from a point near the Tennessee line.

GENERAL SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SOUTHERN STATESMANSHIP.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 1.

The revival of Southern statesmanship and ability, will be one of the great beneficial results of the war.

The Southern States, before the organization of their Confederacy, were rapidly approaching (from other causes, it is true) the condition of Spain. When the Revolution of '76 took place, they produced a host of great men. When the war of 1812 broke out, they again threw into the counsels of the United States a strong array of statesmanship and ability. The reason for these developments are obvious. The Southern States ruled the United States; and there was a demand for the highest cultivated statesmanship. Honor, renown and power beckoned on and rewarded in the South the labor and efforts to reach excellence in the great art of ruling and governing a great country. But the peace of 1815 brought a new element into the politics of the United States—the element of sectional interest. Against this, a steady and unbroken contest arose, which lasted for nearly half a century, and at last has culminated in a dissolution of the Union of the United States. But during its progress, the Southern States rapidly drifted into a colonial relation. From being the ruler, she was ruled by the force of numbers, and the politics of the Union created no demand for statesmen, but for mere party tools. Honor and power no longer followed independent or faithful services, but were the rewards of party, based upon no principles, but the will and interests of a majority. The Government, like that of Spain, became a despotism, which discouraged statesmanship, and hated and denounced, as dangerous to its welfare, all ability which did not crawl into servility or subserviency. The consequence was a vast decline of able men in the public service of the South. At the last gasp, we have rescued ourselves from the yawning abyss of ruin—political and social —into which we were being dragged by our Yankee taskmasters and foes. Again, we will become an independent and free people. Again, there will be a demand for real statesmanship in the South. Again, the voice of wisdom and truth will be heard, and will be potential in our counsels; and the wise and great will be called to rule them. The Legislature of the country will not be a mere affair of arithmetic, showing how much plunder it extorts from one portion of the country and transfers to another; but the highest interests of the Confederacy, based upon the highest justice and liberty, will demand the highest ability to enforce and perpetuate them. Such a Government in the Confederate States, will again call forth into its service all the talent, which is always brewing in every people. It will appeal to the highest aspirations and the noblest virtues, for support and employment, and draw away from the pursuit of money, or the grosser habitudes of mere sensuality, all those who are capable of winning fame and power for themselves, and a glorious prosperity and liberty for their country. New vigor—new life—new greatness shall be imparted to the Confederate States, by a new race of statesmen, rivaling in eminence and usefulness the era of 1776 and 1812, with a wider lustre on the great theatre of the world. Are we not right then in anticipating that, "the revival of statesmanship and ability will be one of the great beneficial results of the war?"

"LIVING ON WIND."

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 3.

RABELAIS tells us of a certain island explored by the mighty Pantagruel, whose inhabitants lived wholly upon wind—that is, being interpreted, on flattery and falsehood. Pantagruel must have landed in Yankeedom.

The self inflation and vulgar assurance of the Yankee has made him notorious throughout the world. * * * New-England, as was justly observed in the Senate of the United States in 1812, was always at the head "of the war party in peace, and the peace party in war." The honor and dignity of the United States was esteemed nothing when crossing their schemes of money-making; whilst all their influence in the internal operations of the Union was steadily bent on plundering the other sections of the Union and making them minister to their wealth and aggrandizement. Robbers in their policy at home—vapourers and bullies abroad—they moved amongst the people of other nations, the assumed exemplars of the people of the United States. The people of the Southern States were an agricultural people, unknown and unrepresented in the great commerce of the world; and nothing was known of their characteristics, excepting through the lying inventions of their Yankee associates, representing them as a semi-barbarous, effeminate and brutal people. The truth has come out at last. Thank God! we are at last rid of them with all their hateful and disgraceful attributes. We left them to rule themselves—and in two years their wisdom in statesmanship is manifested in the utter overthrow of the whole fabric of their free government, and a military despotism erected in its stead. We have left them; and a crazy fanaticism has run riot amongst their people, and plunged them into an abyss of ruin, which the wisdom of centuries can hardly repair. Passion, and a vain egotism, and a brutal thirst for blood, disabled them from seeing that by wise concessions—concessions which were only a restoration of the faith they had violated, they could easily have healed all differences, and perpetuated the Union. The natural folly of an inflated vanity drove them on to violence, unrestrained by any emotions of justice and humanity; and they now stand forth before the world, clothed in their natural characteristics—living on wind. They have deceived and bullied Europe, by wind. Their conquest of the Confederate States, at ninety days notice—then, six months—then, a campaign—was wind. Their splendid victories—the repeated capture of Richmond and Charleston, is wind. Their enormous self-inflation—their confident assurances of success—their affected satisfaction at the glory and admiration they have won by their arms—is wind. Vain, mercenary, unscrupulous and bloody, may they repent or perish with the foul wind, by which they live and move, and have their being!

Capture, Experience at Richmond, and the Return of a Union Man.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Dr. LESTER LLOYD, a Northern man by birth, who has resided in Fairfax County, Va., near Vienna, for 13 years past, who was captured by MOSBY'S guerrillas at his home, about three months ago, called at the office of the *Chronicle* last evening, and gave one of our reporters an account of his experiences and observations, from which we glean the annexed:

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS A PRISONER.

Dr. LLOYD and WILLIAM WATERS, also of Fairfax County, were taken by a portion of MOSBY'S men, dressed chiefly in Federal uniform, (GEO. GUNNELL, JOHN THOMAS and JAMES TRAMMELL, former neighbors of the captured, being the guides,) on the 2d of June last. A short time after the capture, Dr. L. met with an accident, by which several of his ribs were broken. Notwithstanding this accident, and despite the fact that he was in bad health, his captors kept him on the road, traveling upon very scanty fare, sometimes for two days with naught but a biscuit and a glass of milk, by a circuitous route among the mountains much of the distance, for three weeks, and finally delivered him up to the tender mercies of one WILEY, a jailor at the Libby Prison in Richmond.

On his arrival he was placed in a cell, eight by ten, with five others, filled with vermin, and so dark that these disgusting companions, though swarming upon the persons of the inmates, could only be detected by feeling. Having nothing but a gum blanket, lying upon the floor, and being so reduced and ill that he could not sleep, a physician gave him a dose of morphine so large that it destroyed his consciousness for two days. His condition was rendered so much worse that the physician ordered his removal to a hospital, where he remained two weeks. At the expiration of that time he was remanded to the Libby, and placed in another room of the same length and breadth with that in which he had been before confined, but only four and a half feet in height, also dark and infested with vermin.

On the 19th of August, through the aid of a sentinel, he secured the services of a lawyer, and obtained the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*. On Monday, the 22d, he was taken, with his attorney, before Judge HALIBURTON. During the examination of the case, the Judge stated that a letter had been received from MOSBY recommending the Doctor's early release, inasmuch as four persons were held by the Federal authorities as hostages for him. A further hearing of the case was appointed for the next day. At that time, Dr. L. was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance for trial, and was allowed to go at large.

Having traveled about the city for three days, his necessary expenses being over $40 per day, and being short of funds, he determined to go to Castle Thunder to obtain rations. There he remained several days, most of the time with the freedom of that delectable establishment, which gave him opportunity to converse with many of the prisoners, both rebels and Union men, civil and military.

Meantime, having met Judge OULD, at the suggestion of that person he delivered himself into the hands of the military authorities, to pave the way to his exchange. On Thursday of last week he was accompanied by one CAPEHART, a military detective, to the rebel exchange boat, was seen safely on board by the Judge, and was conveyed upon her to her regular landing, about two miles above Drewry's Bluff, where the passengers were landed, walked to the bluff, and were taken on board the United States exchange boat.

WHAT MOSBY'S MEN SAID.

While en route to Gordonsville, a young man, in the guard of MOSBY'S men, said to Dr. L.: "We had a fine time with some of the Yankees the other day. Twelve of us surprised seven cavalrymen, who dismounted and gave up their arms, when we all fired into them and finished up the lot, taking no prisoners. We understand that SHERIDAN hung some of our men in the valley a short time ago, and we are determined to spare no more prisoners whom we take with arms in their hands."

The general tone among MOSBY'S men was one of the most rancorous hatred against LINCOLN, and of hope that MCCLELLAN would be elected, because they believed that he would make a speedy compromise.

THE FARE AT LIBBY.

To the prisoners in close confinement (in both the rooms in which the Doctor was kept before he went to Castle Thunder, as well as in other rooms in the same building) the breakfast allowance was a piece of corn bread about two inches long and half an inch in breadth and thickness, with a pint of liquid called rice soup, containing about a teaspoonful of an inferior quality of rice. The dinner ration was a similar allowance of bread, with a section of boiled pork about two inches square and from one-quarter to one-third of an inch in thickness. About once a fortnight, a quantum of pea soup, or of water in which cabbage had been boiled, to the fulness of a pint, was doled out to each of the wretched captives, and occasionally they were stimulated, to prevent starvation, with a small portion of bacon cured in hickory ashes, oftentimes so tainted as to be not restainable by even the strongest stomachs. In the Libby, as well as in Castle Thunder—a very paradise for epicures compared with the former-named Calcutta Hole—negroes were to be seen selling dressed rats to those prisoners who had the means wherewith to purchase, at $1 each, these rodent quadrupeds.

BELLE ISLE.

Though the number of miserable sufferers upon this Saharian place of torment was not so large (as it has been) when Dr. L. took his observations, the treatment of the five thousand two hundred condemned to its torments was not less barbarous than formerly. Most of them were without blankets, drinking cups or canteens, and many bereft of any clothing save drawers and shirts.

TREATMENT OF CAPTURED UNION SOLDIERS.

After the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburgh, a considerable number of Union soldiers were captured, and eighty of them were stripped of their United States uniform, and clothed in the rebel garb. At the first halt on the Weldon Railroad, these men were placed in the front ranks of the rebels, and so dispersed as effectually to deceive our troops. By the advantage thus gained, two thousand of our men were captured. These prisoners, on their arrival at Richmond, were paraded between Castle Thunder and Libby, ordered to throw off their accoutrements and divest themselves of part of their clothes, and then marched to the wretched quarters assigned to them, whereupon a gang of negroes gathered up what they had doffed, and carried them away.

TREATMENT OF CAPTURED SOLDIERS.

Among those in Libby and Castle Thunder to whose cases the attention of Dr. LLOYD was especially attracted, were the following:

RICHARD PEARSHALL, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; JNO. L. REESE, First Ohio Cavalry; both captured in Stafford County, Va., March 28, 1864, charged with having been spies. They were taken to Orange Courthouse, and there tried, and though no proof was adduced against them, they had since been continually kept in close confinement, living among the vermin and upon the fare which is noted above.

Sergt. JOHN MCCOOL, *alias* Patrick Kelday, Company A, Second New-York Cavalry, captured at Matthias Point, June 13, 1863, charged with rape, has been confined fourteen months, with ball and chain, in the cells four and a half feet in height, and had never had any trial, hearing or examination.

Col. FRY, Second North Carolina, (Union,) captured a few weeks since, was confined in one of the aforesaid notsome cells with a ball and chain, without any of the rights of a prisoner of war. He had been captured before, suffered terribly for fourteem months, and was exchanged, but now had little hope of aught but a lingering death.

Peter Ford, George Howland, William A. Salt, Seneca Young, Ambrose Brown, John W. Jester, and and Edgar Hannaker, crew of the steamer *Emily*, in the United States mail service on the Potomac, captured a year ago, had never had a hearing.

HOW DESERTERS FARE.

A week ago last Monday night, a number of deserters from the Union army arrived at Richmond, and, despite the order of Gen. LEE, that all deserters should be sent to the interior unharmed, and set to work, they were stripped of their clothing, mostly new and but little worn, robbed of all their money—$1,300 in Confederate money and $700 in greenbacks having been taken from one of them—and then they were marched off to a place of safe keeping.

DRESS AND THE TONE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN RICHMOND.

Though moving at will throughout the rebel capital for several days, Dr. L. saw but very few females, and not a large number of males in citizens' dress. Some of both sexes were well dressed; almost all the females, however, without hoops. But the most of both sexes were poorly clothed.

The same opinions concerning LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN which he heard expressed among MOSBY'S men, as noted above, seemed to be prevalent among the people of Richmond; and the almost universal conclusion was that, if the Danville railroad should be seized by our forces, they would be cut off from supplies so effectually that Richmond would have to be surrendered. But they clung to the hope that the said railroad could not be taken by the Federal troops. They were endeavoring to build a new railroad, and meantime were as saving as possible of every class of the necessaries of life, believing that if cut off, their present stock would not last more than two months. Most of the horses in Richmond were much reduced in flesh.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

All the Confederate notes of the old issue of $100, and denominations above that figure, were of no value, having been repudiated. Notes of denominations under that amount were valued at 60⅝ cents. The Confederate debt was acknowledged to be between $1,200,090,000 and $1,400,000,000.

PRICES CURRENT IN RICHMOND.

Flour was selling at $375 per bbl.; potatoes, $2 50 to $3 50 per quart; watermelons, $10 to $25 each. Before the forces of GRANT had attained their firm position upon the Weldon Railroad, the price of flour was but $200 per bbl. Wheat bread, two or three ounce loaves, sold at $1 50 each, and bitter, raised with peach-leaf yeast, at that.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We translate from recent files of the Paris *Moniteur* the following interesting extracts:

THE GRAND REVIEW AT PARIS—70,000 MEN ON THE GROUND.

From the Moniteur, Aug. 20.

To-day the Emperor passed in review on the Champ de Mars the Imperial Guard

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac is a dispatch giving the particulars of a dash by rebel cavalry upon a cattle corral on the James river, near Harrison's Landing, in which the rebels succeeded in driving off about 2,000 head of cattle, nearly all there were in the drove. Our cavalry were immediately sent in pursuit, and it was believed they would be overtaken, and most of the cattle re-captured. The rebels show their desperate need of food by desperate measures.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated sept. 15th, says: Forrest or some other rebel, with a large cavalry force, is at Coldwater, twenty miles south of that city. Another attack is apprehended. We have a large cavalry force at White's Station, with heavy picket lines thrown out. Several dashes have been made on these picket lines within the last two days, and eight or ten men were wounded and captured. No uneasiness is felt by the citizens. All seem to think the city perfectly secure.

It is understood that the report of the Court of Inquiry on the Petersburg mine explosion disaster, has been made up and sent to the President; its conclusion is not yet divulged.

Governor WATTS, of Alabama, and Governor BROWN, of Georgia, have issued orders requiring all aliens to take part in the defense of these States, or at once leave their limits, and North Carolina papers urge Governor VANCE to apply the same order to that State.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday morning last, the citizens of Memphis were startled by one of the most terrific explosions ever heard there; a shell house under the banks, in Fort Pickering, containing some two hundred and fifty shells, exploded killing two men, one a negro soldier and the other an Irish laborer, and wounding several negro soldiers. One died during the day of his wounds. It was found upon examination that 110 shells had exploded. The explosion was occasioned by sparks from the steamer Neill.

The meeting of the Democracy at Union square last evening was quite large and quite enthusiastic. The speakers were diverse in the views expressed, but it undoubtedly was considered "all the same" by the heterogeneous mass in attendance.

Among the rebel prisoners recently captured by Gen. Sherman are the following prominent officers: Brig.-Gen. D. C. Govan, Col. S. G. Smith, Ark., Lt.-Col. P. Lee, 2d Ky., Lt.-Col. P. Snyder, 7th, Ark., Major H. McDowell, 2d Ky., Major Jno. Y. Rankins, C. S., Major A. F. Meek, 2d Ark., Maj. G. W. Maxsen, 6th Ky.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday states that General A. S. Smith's troops, who have been encamped at Cairo for several days, moved on Wednesday for an unknown destination. It is conjectured that these troops will be in a position to be called into service in case of any attempted resistance to the enforcement of the draft.

The Hon. J. M. Mason, the Rebel Commissioner, left the Queen's Hotel, Glasgow, on Aug. 29th, for Knockdolty, Clonmel, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore. For the preceding four or five days he has been on a visit to Robert Stewart, Esq., of Murdostoun, at Murdostoun Castle, Lanarkshire, having previously been visiting the Hon. Mr. Bourke and Lady Susan Bourke, at Coalston House, East Lothian.

Official dispatches have been received from Gen. SULLY, giving the particulars of his late battle with the Indians. General SULLY estimates that there were 1600 lodges of Indians in the fortified camps, and about 5000 warriors. They were of the Unkpapas, Sansarcs, Blackfeet, Minniecoques, Yanktonais, Santees, etc. His force numbered 2200 men in all, with which he defeated them, killing from 150 to 200, driving them from their camp, and pursuing them several miles, but being compelled finally to abandon the chase, as the country for miles was cut up into ravines and coulees, impassable to his trains. The day after the battle, several Indians came near his camp with a flag of truce, which he did not hear of until they had been fired upon, and driven off by the pickets. He designed, on August 2d, to start toward the Yellowstone, in a S. W. direction, and expected to fall in with the same force of Indians.

MR. WILLIAM H. GLEASON of Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co., has just been unanimously renominated as the Union candidate for the Assembly for that District. This action on the part of his constituents is a deserved acknowledgment of MR. GLEASON'S integrity and fitness of the position as tested during the last session of the Legislature.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, of Sept. 13, states that CHARLES A. GRAHAM, indicted for uttering a forged bill of exchange of the Mechanics' Bank, New York City, has been sentenced to one year, s imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison.

The London *Times* of Sept. 2 says, in the City article: "The drawing for the sinking fund of the Confederate Loan took place to day, and it now appears that nearly a sixth of the entire loan of 3,000,000*l.* has already been redeemed—namely, 240,000*l.* by cotton, and 137,800*l.* by the sinking fund, making a total of 478,600*l.*

The *Republican*, Princeton, Illinois, says the Hon. John H. Bryant, of that city, received a letter from William Cullen Bryant, his brother, in New York, on Monday last, announcing that "a commissioner from Georgia had arrived, and has held a conference with the authorities at Washington. He comes from the Governor and leading men of the State, including Toombs and Stevens. The proposals are said to be unreasonable."

A QUERY.—The *World's* "Campaign Song, No. 2," makes a veteran tell the following story:"

"Crack! crack! went the rifles, and ... each crack;
We heard a quick gallop—up rode Little Mac.
'Boys! forward, my lads!' We went in with a dash;
There was cheer upon cheer, then a volleying crash,
A rush, a blind tumult, a shattering peal,
A thundered 'Charge bayonets!' the clash of cold steel.
A sharp, sudden pang, and still clutching my gun
As I fainted, I heard a 'Hurrah, boys! they run!'"

In what battle did this incident occur? Not at Williamsburgh, nor at Fair Oaks nor at White Oak Swamp, nor at Gaines Mill, nor at Malvern Hill, for "Little Mac" did not honor any of these fights with his presence.

The Democratic Candidate and the Issue.

The strong point in the American character is its openness. The fact is one which no disinterested and intelligent observer from DE TOCQUEVILLE downward has failed to record and emphasize. The excess of the virtue has often been the subject of satire, its absence never. The native villain is usually neither deep nor heavy. His crimes as a rule, are not of the darkly mysterious order. They are rarely the result of prolonged meditation or miracles of cunning and deceit.

So, too, with the American's foibles; no one is so little studious to conceal them. If he chews, he chews without apologizing to the rest of the world. If he prefers a recumbent position where others prefer to sit rigid and erect, he does not hide his peculiar habit out of mere compliment. In his social customs he is the same. He dines at the hour he thinks best for himself, but makes the stranger who may be his guest none the less welcome on that account. He is seen by lookers-on precisely as the man himself *is*, under all ordinary circumstances. He is an open book the year round, and—for good or for ill—you may read him without affecting more than a common-sense philosophy. A creature of mere conventionality he never has been, since he took hold on the soil of this continent; a creature of conventionality, when true to himself, he is not now; and such a creature he never can be, until his identity becomes lost under several centuries of imported varnish and veneer.

Does any one believe that if the Chicago candidate were believed to possess this cardinal attribute of the true American, the farmers and lumberers of Maine and the graziers and mechanics of Vermont would have risen up, as they have done within these ten days past, and hooted his pretensions with utter derision at every polling-booth, from the sea-coast to the British frontier? Would they have thus treated *any* soldier of the Republic whom they believed to be true to his convictions, bold and candid in his utterance, firm and manly in his resolution, and responsible for what he protested? By the instinct which is the peculiar property of men of honest intent, the citizens of Maine and Vermont discovered precisely where the candidate of the Democracy stood, long before his ambiguous acceptance of the position brought his peculiar claims under their notice; and they were able to draw their just conclusions without awaiting the formal evidence that is now offered to prove the Democratic candidate a most ordinary specimen of the political trickster.

It has been charged, and the accuser holds himself prepared to furnish overwhelming evidence of the truth of his charge, tha Gen. MCCLELLAN was consulted two months ago as to the peace resolutions in the Chicago platform. "Early in the month of July last the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word, as adopted, was presented to Gen. MCCLELLAN, *and was by him approved both in letter and in spirit.*" To this charge neither the organs of the *soidisant* War Democracy nor the "hero of Antietam" himself have dared to reply. It was but reasonable then, that the consistent men of the party who were swindled into accepting the Chicago candidate, on the faith of his personal pledges and those of his immediate following, should bitterly resent the attempt to foist their man before the public as the destined conqueror of the South. To men of sincere convictions, such double-dealing became infamous. A political aspirant with no fixed principles, no independence of character, and no high purpose or resolution, the champion of the War Democracy necessarily read his own condemnation in the fall of Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan, the capture or dispersion of the iron-clad fleet of the Confederacy, the fall of Atlanta, and the great victory on the Weldon Railroad. In each reverberating blow he could doubtless hear his own death-knell, and with it the scornful reproach of tens of thousands of his former comrades in the field, who had won for him all the glory of his short and ostentatious career.

To one fit to carry the country through the crisis of this rebellion, such victories would have brought nerve, resolution, decision and moral pluck. He would have scorned a position which even implied compromise with traitors or with treason. He would have been content, if no honorable means were left to reach the object of his ambition, to bide his time. But this Chicago candidate was of too common a type to seize any ground above that of an ordinary trimmer. He is accepted *now* by the Peace men, because they take him to have neither independence of character nor decision of purpose. They take him because, as the *Daily News* had it, he has pledged himself privately to bring about, in the event of his election, an immediate cessation of hostilities. They adopt him, because he is the creature of circumstances, and can be made the abject instrument of men of native will. But he is doubly scorned by those who, like the voters of Maine and Vermont, believe that this rebellion is hell-born, and that its abettors of every order and degree must be reduced to submission, at whatever cost in time, in treasure or in blood. For a leader in such a crisis the American people will have a man true to himself, true to conviction, true to duty, and true to his country—*and none other.*

McClellan Accepts the Platform.

The *World* has announced that Gen. MCCLELLAN accepted the Chicago platform "o course, when he accepted the nomination." The *News* of the same date declared that the Peace men would not now make a separate nomination. There may possibly be no connection between the two statements, but it is certainly "a coincidence" that we should have them both on the same day.

It is well that matters have taken this shape. We want the builders of that platform to come squarely before the people. We want the men who accept it, and who thereby declare that peace should be sought through an immediate cessation of hostilities, instead of through a steady and unwavering and more determined prosecution of the war, to come before the people of this country for their votes. And if the people do not sink that platform and its makers as speedily as Capt. Winslow sunk the Alabama, and with as utter and everlasting a destruction, then are the people not worthy of being saved from the ruin which its success will bring upon them.

We suggest to some of McClellan's supporters that they had better now drop their talk of his having refused to accept the platform, kicked it over, made another platform of his own, etc. The *World's* statement is doubtless by authority. Let us have no more attempts to misstate the issue of the contest but meet it squarely on both sides. We have had shuffling enough.

The London *Times* very well says: "If the Democratic Party make a fight for power, they must do it substantially on principles of peace." The leaders of the party saw that this was so, and the platform which they adopted placed their fight upon those principles. Frightened by the temper with which it was received by the people, they endeavored by the letter of acceptance to cover up their position. The only effect of the effort was to show them that what the *Times* says was true, and they now come back squarely up the platform of "cessation." Now let us have PENDLETON'S letter of acceptance, and then for a fair fight in a fair field, with no dodging.

Republicanism in Switzerland.

Under no form of government is disobedience of the law attended with such fatal results as under the republican form. For, if the people, who are the fountain of power in a republic, will not respect the laws, the enactment of which they have themselves sanctioned, what hope can there be for the commonwealth?

At Rome the arbitrary deposition of the Tribune OCTAVIUS, at the instigation of the elder GRACCHUS, served as a pretext for all the subsequent excesses committed by the patrician faction. In France the insurrection of the ultra Democrats in June, '48, led to the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Presidency and to the overthrow of the Republic. In our own land the refusal of the slaveholding aristocracy to bow to the decision of the ballot-box and to recognize the Lincoln election, brought on the tremendous civil war which now desolates the country.

It seems, however, that neither the experiences and calamities of others, nor their own, have convinced the inhabitants of the Swiss commonwealth how profitable it is to obey the law; and lately at Geneva there have been high-handed proceedings on the part of men in authority, with riot and bloodshed as attendant consequences. A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State of the canton, a bureau was formed to conduct the election. The candidates for the Councillorship were M. ARTHUR CHENVIERE, conservative, and M. JAMES FAZY, radical. The contest was a close one, but CHENVIERE was elected by a majority of 337. The triumph of the conservative candidate gave great offence to the opposite party; and the bureau, nearly two-thirds of whom were radicals, determined that his election was invalid. This abuse of power, which was justified neither by the letter nor the spirit of the law, excited great indignation among the conservatives, and a meeting was held, and delegates were chosen to lay the matter before the Council of State, and to protest against the decision of the bureau. But the council could give them no redress. It admitted, indeed, that the bureau had exceeded its powers, yet maintained that the council had no authority to set aside the decision. The failure of the conservative delegation to prevail on the council to interfere gave evident satisfaction to the crowd in the environs of the Hotel de Ville, who received the announcement with cheers, and joined themselves to the cortège that was proceeding to proclaim the result. Hardly, however, had the procession reached the Rue du Chantepoulet, when a volley of sixty or eighty musket shots was discharged into it from the windows and from a band of armed men at the top of the street. This sudden attack caused the radical mob, several of whom were killed and wounded, to retrace their steps to the Rue de l'Hotel de Ville, where they erected barricades, procured arms from the arsenal, and made every preparation for a desperate defence. The conservatives, however, did not advance to assail their opponents' position, but contented themselves with raising counter-barricades in other quarters of the city, and planting cannon, taken from the armory at Grand Pré, so as to command the principal streets.

Meanwhile the authorities were not entirely inactive. The military had been called out, and stationed in certain important posts, Federal troops had been telegraphed for, and a proclamation had been issued by the Council of State enjoining all citizens to come forward, and evince their patriotism by aiding in the preservation of order. Had not these precautions been taken, it is probable that fresh collisions would have occurred, and that fresh blood would have been shed. At latest dates a better spirit was beginning to prevail among the people; they were returning the arms and cannon to the arsenals, and the worst was supposed to be past.

Now, for the whole of these disgraceful proceedings the electoral bureau must be held responsible. If the radical majority of that body had obeyed the law, and discharged their duty—if they had ratified the verdict of the citizens by pronouncing M. CHENVIERE duly elected, there would have been no conservative excitement, no conservative attack on the radical mob, no uprising of faction against faction, no riot, and no loss of life.

Undoubtedly, such things have occurred in the country of TELL before, and the members of the Genevese electoral bureau are not the first Swiss who have proved false to the principles of republicanism, and preferred the interests of party to the interests of the commonwealth; but this does not lessen the enormity of the crime in the case of the present transgressors, or forbid us from denouncing them as among the deadliest enemies of liberty and democracy.

Sympathy With the Soldiers and Sympathy For Them.

The soldier's vote is an element in the present contest which the Chicago Convention felt could not be disregarded, and yet they were animated by no love for those who were to cast that vote. Every man in all the Northern States who voted against allowing the soldier to cast a ballot was represented in that body. The soldiers' vote has always been solid against them, and they dreaded and hated it, and if they had been governed by their feelings they would have openly expressed their hostility. The leaders, however, knew very well that this would not do, but that on the other hand they must do something, if possible, to turn the edge of that hostility which every true soldier must feel for a party which embraces every peace man in the country—and so they paid some attention to the soldiers. There was very little in the speeches. Gov. SEYMOUR did indeed endeavor to flatter them a little, but made sad work of it. Said he: "It was a soldier upon whom our Savior bestowed his only commendation when he hung on the cross and Pharisees mocked his sufferings. It was a soldier alone who discerned his divinity when he heard him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of his sufferings." The last ground of commendation may be allowed, although it was not when our Savior poured forth the prayer of which the Governor speaks, but at His death, that the centurion discerned His divinity; and to say that he was the only one who discerned it, is a severe assault on the Apostles. But as to the first tem of praise, unless the Governor has seen the Wandering Jew, and derived from him the fact not stated in the Scriptures, that the penitent thief was a soldier, it seems to us that he was mistaken about it entirely. Nor should we think that soldiers would feel complimented by proof that a certain thief, though he was penitent, was one of their number.

With the exception of these two left-handed compliments from the President of the Chicago Convention, the soldiers got little from the speeches, nor did they fare much better when it came to the resolutions.

After telling the soldiers that their work for the past four years had been a "failure," and that "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare" demanded that efforts should be made for a cessation of their work, just when all the world sees that its success is almost attained; and, also, that they had been used to bring about "shamelful violations of the Constitution," the Convention wound up by declaring "that the *sympathies* of the Democratic Party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers."

Now as far as our experience goes, such sympathy is despised by the soldiers. They hate to be spoken of as "the poor soldiers;" they hate to be commiserated; they feel that they have been doing a great and glorious work, and that the privations they have undergone, the wounds whose, scars they bear, the marches and the battles which they have passed through, are things to be proud of, not things for which they are to be pitied, and least of all, by men who would, if they could, deprive them of any right to say by their votes who shall direct the labor in which they are engaged, if it is to be prosecuted. They are very glad to have every one in sympathy *with* them. They care little to have any one express sympathy *for* them. But sympathy with them is the last thing that these cessationists felt. The soldiers feel that the last three years have been a wonderful success, hardly to be equaled in history. The cessationists call them a failure. The soldiers say with Miles O'Reilly, "By Heaven! we'll fight it out." They want no "cessation of hostilities," by which the fruit of their labors is to be snatched from them. The soldiers cheered when they heard of the fall of Atlanta, but Democratic flagpoles waved no colors to the wind. But when the cessation candidate was nominated, they spread their banners all abroad, and it is said that along the rebel lines ran cheers of rejoicing as for a victory won, while our soldiers set their teeth hard to hear the sound.

Whatever sympathy *for* the soldiers might be found at Chicago, the soldiers must look for those who are in sympathy *with* them, to Baltimore, where "the thanks of the American people" were proffered to them, and "a permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor" was declared to be their due.

Spain and Peru.

Spain and Peru are very far from having settled their differences. The former persists in charging the Government of the latter with complicity in an attempt to rob and poison her Minister, and declares that she will retain possession of the Chincha Islands till the Peruvian Executive shall have demonstrated its innocence. The Peruvian Secretary of State replies in spirited and energetic language to this demand. He refuses to humiliate and dishonor his nation by placing its Government in a worse position than that of a common delinquent, and expresses a doubt whether there is another State in the world that would dare to make a similar requisition.

The fact is that, though the ominous and obnoxious word "*revindication*" has been withdrawn by the cabinet of Madrid, Spain seems to have no notion of renouncing her schemes of conquest, or abandoning the foothold which she has obtained on South American soil. Of this the Peruvian Executive is so sensible, that it is making every exertion of which it is capable toward preparation for the coming tempest. Not only is it putting its house in order at home, but it is laboring to form a confederacy of the Spanish American Republics against old Spain, by impressing on their minds that the impending danger threatens all alike, and can alone be averted by their combined strength. In furtherance of this object, the Peruvian Minister has recently issued a circular to the representatives of Peru accredited to the various South American States, in which he draws their attention to the duplicity of Spain, and asserts that even her repudiation of the insulting term "revindication," was merely assented to in order that she might lull their fears, and indispose them to alliance.

Whether the South American Republics will be influenced by the arguments of the Peruvian diplomat, or cajoled by the arts of Spain, is doubtful, however. Some of them, it is said, will instruct their delegates to the approaching "Congress of the Peoples," to declare that they intend making common cause with Peru. But when it is recollected that at least one third even of the Peravian Legislature are opposed to the war, and that one-half of this one-third are for peace at any price, we shall perceive the propriety of not setting too high a value upon the amicable assurances of States which are only remotely interested in the matter. Our correspondent certainly does not appreciate very highly those promises of aid, or consider that the aid would be very effective, if given. "I doubt," says he, "if any of the Spanish American Republics will openly take up arms to assist Peru; and even if they do, Infantry and cavalry cannot operate on the ocean against Spanish frigates."

The probability then is, that the Peruvians will find themselves without available allies, in the hour of need, and that they will be ultimately constrained to succumb to the imperious demands of Spain in order to extricate themselves out of the difficulty in which she has involved them. Verily the deportment of the Madrid Government has changed wonderfully within the last few years. Before the outbreak of our civil war, it trembled lest Cuba should be wrenched from it—now it evinces a spirit of ambition, and aspires at conquest.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be some little excitemnt next Monday, as Manager GRAU promises to introduce to us Mr. KARL FORMES, the renowned basso, in his celebrated *rôle* Bertram, in *Robert Le Diable*. It is now over six years since MR. FORMES made his *début* here in this *rôle*, when he created such a profound sensation. The opera can be given only twice, as other arrrangements prevent its repetition. On Tuesday FORMES will sing Bertram in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.—Senator JULIAN has just arrived at the Astor House, and was one of the party captured by guerillas, together with Major JENNY, on the steamer *Fawn*, on the Currituck Canal, on the 10th inst. He and the Major were paroled after being robbed.

NEW BOOKS.

MANUAL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. D. T. VALENTINE. 12mo. New-York.

Treason may do its worst; "malice domestic, foreign levy—nothing" can affect the steady course of "VALENTINE'S Manual," which comes out faithfully to the appointed time in spite of all outward opposing influences. Perhaps no municipal body possesses so complete a manual of official information as the Corporation of New-York enjoys through the exertions of its venerable Clerk, and when, in addition, the immense store of antiquarian lore collected and preserved by MR. VALENTINE purely as a labor of love, resulting in no pecuniary gain, but, on the contrary, leading to unavoidable expense, is considered, the obligations that every New-Yorker owes to him are manifest. The volume for 1864 of the Manual is as bulky as any of its predecessors, so crammed with good things that the covers almost refuse their office. The valuable series of graphic illustrations of the olden aspects of New-York are continued. A "View of Chatham-square," in 1812, is enough to surprise any one but that mythical personage "the oldest inhabitant," with the spacious country air of enviable repose that characterized then that *now* seething and reeking locality. It is a little hard upon an antiquarian, indeed, that change which would in older countries take up two or three centuries in their operation, have in New-York all been crowded into thirty or forty years, and the past vanishes before our eyes with scarcely an ineffectual effort to arrest its departure, except from MR. VALENTINE and a limited band of co-workers like himself. So difficult is it to appreciate changes going on in our immediate presence, that if twenty people were asked, indiscriminately, "Which is the largest commercial port in the world?" probably fifteen would answer at once, "London;" whereas, a reference to the last edition of MACULLOCH'S *Commercial Dictionary* will show that seven years ago, the tonnage of the port of New-York was more than half as large again as that of London, and the proportionate increase of late has been in a larger ratio. This is only one instance out of many, where the intrinsic greatness of our City fails to meet with general recognition. One of the most valuable historical articles of the current volume of the Manual is "Biographical Sketches of the Principal Public Men in the City of New-York during the English Colonial Era." This is compiled by the editor from original documents, and commemorates many men whom the City should hold in remembrance. "The City of New-York 1730–1736, Compiled from Newspapers of the Day," by the same indefatigable writer, takes a wider range, and initiates one into the social life of the period. A curious article for the statistician and political economist, is "Comparative Wealth of Citizens of New-York During and Subsequent to the Last War with Great Britain," shown by a selection from the tax lists of 1815 and 1820, of the names of all persons assessed for over $5,000 of property. In the first of these, JOHN JACOB ASTOR appears for the modest sum of $10,000; in the next, he is passed over altogether. "History of the Fort in New-York" is a valuable historical document, and shows that grave doubts of PETER STUYVESANT'S fidelity were entertained by the authorities in Holland, from the readiness shown by him in surrendering that redoubtable fortress. We have only mentioned some of the more prominent papers, but the whole volume teems with information of a similar character.

SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Looking back on an active and extended career in public life, Gen. DIX has found worthy of perpetuation various memorials of the events with which he was personally connected as a public officer, or that came before him in his legislative capacity while representing the Empire State of New-York in the Senate of the United States. That he has done wisely in placing on record his public acts and the documents connected with them no one will deny; and it is to his credit as a statesman and a man that there is so much in the past that he takes pleasure in recalling. It is at least evidence that his views have borne the test of time, and were adopted on enduring principle rather than in obedience to any *ad captandum cry* of the moment. Gen. DIX has always loved and cherished literature, for its own sake as well as for the delightful solace it affords to the mind jaded and weary of the tortuous paths of modern politics; and these elegant volumes contain evidence of the healthy scholarship that assimilates its intellectual food and does not make a mere parade of acquirements to astonish the groundlings. The chief portion of the volumes comprises Gen. DIX'S Senatorial Speeches, collected and revised by himself in accordance with a long cherished resolution. They were mostly delivered during the years 1846-49, and show the connection of the author with all the great national movements of the time. Some of the more prominent topics of these speeches are "the Oregon Question," "French Spoliations," "The Warehouse System," "The War with Mexico," "The Appointment of a Minister to the Papal States," &c. The entire list shows how wide is Gen. DIX'S range of information, and it is not too much to say that even at this day something will be found of importance on every question discussed. The next division consists of occasional addresses and a few specimens of the numerous official reports intrusted to his care during his connection with public affairs. Many of the addresses relate to social rather than to political subjects, as "Rural Life and Embellishment," "On the Growth of New-York City," "The Progress of Science," "The Education of Teachers," &c., and show a mind fertile in resources, and able to bring them to bear at once on any topic requiring attention. Only a few papers relating to the present condition of affairs are included in these volumes; among them, however, is displayed, in lithographic fac simile, the memorable order concluding with the instruction to shoot on the spot "any one who attempts to haul down the American Flag." The volumes are brought out in the finest style of typographical execution, and are preceded by a steel portrait of Gen. DIX. By him the work is dedicated to his wife, as an acknowledgment of the intelligent and devoted coöperation she has lent him in all the vicissitudes and labors of his life.

NOT DEAD YET. A Novel. By J. CORDY JEAFFRESON, author of "Live It Down," "Olive Blake's Good Work," &c., 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Mr. JEAFFRESON has succeeded in producing a novel of remarkable interest, that places him a step higher among the writers of fiction of the present day than anything he has formerly done. *Not Dead Yet* is a novel of incident, with a good old-fashioned plot, crowded with changes of fortune, though exhibiting, perhaps, too much intricacy in the management of the details. Mr. JEAFFRESON does nor marshal his adventures with the skill of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, nor does he understand the art of making a little stock of incident go a great way, but, on the contrary, rather overwhelms the reader with a profusion of events, many of which, of course, turn out to have no bearing on the main subject. The weakest portion of the book is the conclusion, where the villain of the story is disposed of. This is done by adopting a remarkable case of murderous assault, that ended fatally, if we remember right, for both parties, in the rooms of a moneylender and usurer, in a street near Charing Cross, in London, a few years since. Writers of fiction should understand that the introduction of real and well-remembered circumstances in a fictitious story—so far from giving an air of verisimilitude to the narrative—is fatal to it. The illusion is entirely destroyed by the mixture of the two worlds of fact and fancy, and it is impossible to unite them in one consistent whole. With this exception, *Not Dead Yet* deserves high praise, and will undoubtedly meet with a wide popularity.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—American history and the early annals of the European colonists of the New World still continue to occupy the attention of European scholars, though the din of war makes us at present less attentive than formerly to what is done abroad in elucidation of our early history. Among the latest enterprises set on foot relating to this subject is "Bibliotheca Americana," a collection of rare or inedited works on America, issued by the Parisian bookseller, M. FRANCK. Two volumes have already appeared. The first is a poem by the Captain FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, one of the conquering army, "On the Conquest of Chili by the Spaniards," in 1546. It is printed for the first time from the author's autograph MS. The second volume, just issued, comprises *Travels in the North of Brazil*, undertaken in the years 1613 and 1614 by the Father YVES D'EVREUX. This is reprinted from the only known copy of the original edition, preserved in the Imperial Library, Paris.

—Egyptian scholars and antiquarians are looking forward eagerly for the appearance of a work announced to appear under the auspices of the Government of Egypt, and destined to contain the entire results of the splendid discoveries made by M. MARIETTE, whose excavations were so successful at Memphis in bringing to light the Serapeum and the Sarcophagi of the deified bulls, (Apis,) specimens of which are found in the Egyptian Museum of our Historical Society, and in no European collection whatever. M. MARIETTE has since been engaged in systematic explorations for the Government in various parts of Egypt, and his discoveries are understood to be of the most interesting character. Complaints have been made of the manner in which they have been kept back from students; but the authentic publication now preparing will remove this charge. The work will be entitled *Les Fouilles de M. Mariette*, and the important hieroglyphic inscriptions, tablets, &c., will all be reproduced by photolithography, experience having shown that there is no trusting to the most correct copies made in the ordinary manner, as errors will creep in, the best copies of the inscription on the Rosetta stone exhibiting above twenty variations in three lines of hieroglyphics.

INVESTIGATION IN THE STEAM TUG EXPLOSION.—The investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion on board the steam tug *R. B. Sanders*, on Friday, as reported in the *Times*, was begun by Coroner COLLIN yesterday. An inquest was instituted upon the body of JAMES BOYLE, pilot of the tug, but as several of the most important witnesses were absent the inquest was postponed until Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock. The engineer was badly scalded, but will probably be able to attend the inquest on Tuesday, at which time it is thought some further facts regarding this terrible affair may be arrived at.

The Shot that Freed the Flag.

On the naval action off Cherbourg fought Sunday, June 19, 1864, between the United States sloop of war "Kearsarge" and the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," the battle flag of the former vessel was not unfurled until nearly the close of the engagement, when the rope by which it was confined was cut by a shot from the rebel ship, and the "Stars and Stripes" floated proudly in the breeze.]

Fierce roars the fight, but still made fast,
Close to the brave ship's tow'ring mast,
Nor to the passing breezes cast,
The battle-flag hangs listlessly.

A rebel shot has cut the string;
Hark! how the wild cheers upward ring,
And back across the waters fling
Defiance to the enemy;

While far above the battle's tide
The Union flag unfolded wide
Expands, as tho' in power and pride
'Twould hail the coming victory.

'Tis thus Rebellion's onslaught fell
Hath furthered Freedom's cause so well,
And left for Hist'ry's page to tell
A land new-born to liberty.

Awhile in fettered sloth remained
The Union,—its honor stained,
And, to the anguished negro chained,
The soul of Northern Chivalry.

The gun that Sumter's echoes woke,
Released the slave, his fetters broke;
While Freedom's rallying spirit spoke
Of new and holier destiny.

Each voice gave forth the patriot word
As on the hurrying legions poured,
While in free air above them soared
The flag of glorious memory.

Long may that spangled banner fly,
Bearing aloft, 'mid sea and sky,
The signal dear to freeman's eye—
"Undying hate to Slavery."

A. H. D.

LONDON, England, July, 1864.

FROM CHICAGO.

Spirit of the Campaign—The Congressional Nominee, Hon. John Wentworth—His Record, Position and Wealth—New-England—False Charges of Hostility Toward Her in the West—Copperhead and Union Nominations in Illinois—Local Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

There has been comparative quiet in our city since the adjournment of the Democratic Convention; but the Union men are active, and the campaign is being carried forward with much spirit As between the war candidate and the peace platform, the more intelligent of the party are in a quandary. The declaration of the *World* that McCLELLAN will prosecute the war with vigor, &c., has fallen upon the ultra peace men like a bombshell, and they, doubtless, now that BEN WOOD has led off, will follow in opposition to "Little Mac." It is possible the leaders have presumed too far upon their power to blind and gull the masses, and to whip in the peace men to the support of the war candidate. Still, the desire on the part of the smaller leaders for the spoils is so intense and insatiate, that I do not apprehend that any principles they are supposed to possess will stand in the way of their supporting anything and everything which promises to secure success.

I notice that McMASTERS, of the *Freeman*, lays considerable stress upon the action of the Western peace men. This class is not so strong in the West as he may imagine. They were disproportionately represented at the convention, and made a great deal of noise. In fact, I think they were about all here—that is, all of any account.

W. F. STOREY, editor of the *Times*, and member of the Democratic National Committee, has been guilty of an act of characteristic inconsistency. Although exempt by age, he has actually procured a representative recruit, and put him into the ranks, to help carry on this "Abolition war"—this "war for the nigger"—this "unconstitutional war"—this "wicked crusade against State rights"—this coercion of our Southern brethren." He has bought, or hired, a substitute for the "tyrant LINCOLN," with which to "trample upon our liberties!" Of course, it was done as a blind, that he might put his recruit in as a plea in bar against the charge of aiding the rebels; but what will our peace friends say to such double and dishonest dealing?

I have not yet been able to learn any reasonable objection to the renomination of the Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, our present faithful Representative from this district. The convention which passed with entire unanimity a highly complimentary resolution, were in the same predicament. But he had offended leading and influential Germans in some way, and rather than endanger any part of the ticket, he very magnanimously withdrew from the canvass.

The nominee, who was not a candidate as against Mr. ARNOLD, and not until after his withdrawal, is well known in the political world. He is of Democratic antecedents; but like a great many of us, left that party when it become merely an organization for the propagandism of Slavery. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH has heretofore served ten years in Congress, closing his last term in 1856. The district, however, was somewhat different then from what it is now. Until the last apportionment, it embraced Cook, Dupage, Kane, De Kalb, Kendall, Whitesides and Rock Island Counties, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, a distance of about 175 miles. Now it is Cook County alone. Since his retirement from Congress he has been Mayor twice, and is now one of the Police Commissioners and a member of the Board of Education.

"Long JOHN" is an institution in Chicago. He has been here about thirty-one years, making his advent as a great, overgrown, green boy, from New-Hampshire. He had previously graduated at Dartmouth, however, but looked more like one who had graduated from some backwoods settlement. He succeeded the late JOHN CALHOUN in the publication of the *Democrat*, or rather, after a short interregnum, which was filled by HORATIO HILL, brother of the celebrated ISAAC of that name. Through the *Democrat*—which for some time was the only paper in this region, Mr. WENTWORTH gained extended notoriety at last, and an extended popularity as well, all over the Northern section of the State. He is now a "household word," as a little incident will illustrate. A lady, a short time since, was instructing an infant class in the First Baptist Church with the story of David and Goliath. As she was describing the gigantic gentleman, a little four year old spoke up: "Why, he's bigger than Long JOHN."

Mr. WENTWORTH is a man of large wealth. He has some $500,000 stock in the Illinois Central, is a large stockholder in the Galena and other roads, besides owning a large amount of real estate. His "pet," however, is his "Summit Farm," located southeasterly about ten miles from the city. It is a snug little homestead of 2,500 acres, and is stocked most magnificently with short horns, Devons, Herefords, and a large variety of the best foreign breeds of sheep, swine, &c., &c., which he has been accumulating for the last fifteen years. His chief attention in the business line is devoted to this farm, and it is really one of the most creditable agricultural establishments in the country.

Mr. WENTWORTH is a positive man, and has warm friends and warm enemies, as such men are apt to have. But in all his official positions he has shown great ability, energy and faithfulness. As a politician he is independent, and rather does the thinking for others than others for him. On the great issues of the day he is sound and true, though he may not always be found in the party harness. On the Slavery question he is ten years in advance of most people—or at least he was ten years ago where most Republicans are now. Such is the Union candidate for Congress in the First District of Illinois, and I suppose we shall elect him by something like 3,000 majority.

I notice that the editor of the Hartford *Times*, writing from this city, says: "There is throughout the West a widespread and growing feeling of dislike toward New-England. I find this feeling to be bitter, and that it is not confined to any, but is largely shared in by Western Republicans, as well as Democrats." And much more of the same sort. As this editor mingled with Democrats, I doubt not but that he heard feelings of dislike to New-England expressed, and especially by those from the southern part of this State, Indiana or Iowa. But the northern part of Illinois, nearly the whole of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, as well as the portnern part of Indiana, are settled mainly from New-England and New-York. Throw out the foreigners, and there are comparatively few others. So, therefore, it would be very unnatural for either of these to be very "bitter" toward the land of their birth, or of their immediate neighborhood. The West owes to New-England capital, enterprise and schools, most of her higher development, and the feeling among all intelligent Republicans, at least, is that of gratitude that we have been permitted to draw upon such a source to aid us in bringing into existence and carrying forward our religious, educational and material enterprises. We feel that had it not been for New-England, fifty years of time would not be able to place us where we now are in respect to all these most important and vital elements of our civilization, and the same feeling goes out toward New-York, from whom like blessings have come in our need. That we are getting somewhat independent of these helps it is true, and it is time. But still we like to go "East" for capital to build our railroads, for endowments to our higher institutions of learning, for money to build our churches, for ministers to preach to us, and for schoolmasters to instruct our children—though, thanks to our normal and other schools, of the latter we are now raising up a creditable supply. That narrow, sectional, Slavery-loving Democrats should hate New-England is not strange. This hate is the child of ignorance and prejudice, begotten by dishonest demagogueism in the interest of Slavery. The editor of the Hartford *Times* should associate with gentlemen when he comes out West, and not so entirely with whisky-drinking Copperheads, and then he would not, like the unclean birds, attempt to foul his own nest.

The telegraph has already announced to you the doings of our Democratic brethren, in convention assembled, at Springfield last week. The two principal men on the ticket, ROBINSON and ALLEN, are known East as well as West, as of the most virulent kind of "peace sneaks," and the balance of the ticket is off the same piece, only of a much smaller pattern. It cannot be that such a ticket has a ghost of a chance of success in this glorious prairie State of ours. If our boys in blue could vote, we would bury them 75,000 deep; as it is, we calculate to roll up a majority of 25,000 against them.

The canvass is progressing favorably. Everything looks well, and all the north part of the State will do its duty nobly; and with the influence of McCLERNAND, BEATMAN, LOGAN, DOUGHERTY, MOULTON, KUY KENDALL and other old Democrats in the central and southern parts of the State, we look for greatly-improved results here.

In the Sixth District, Hon. B. C. COOK, of LaSalle, has received the Union nomination for Congress—a most capital selection. He succeeds Hon. JESSE O. NORTON. All the nominees are popular, and cordially supported.

The "big bore" under the lake has progressed 468 feet, and is going forward at the rate of 12 feet per day. The tunnel is about 60 feet below the bed of the lake, and as the soil is a stiff blue clay, there is not much danger of its caving in, and it is also arched up with brick as fast as excavated. When it has extended into, or rather under the lake ten miles, a perpendicular shaft is to be sunk to meet it. A long "crib" is being constructed, which is to form a coffer-dam to enable this to be done. The original contract was nearly $400,000, but the contractors have petitioned the Council for an increase of pay, on account of the increased cost of labor, material, &c., which has been granted, so that in the end the cost will not be far from $600,000. A murder was committed, not long since, down in this dark, subterraneous passage. An Irishman killed a fellow-countryman by stabbing him with a knife.

There was a public meeting, on Saturday evening, in the Court-house-square, of the mechanics and laboring men of this city, to discuss the action of the proprietors of the *Daily Times* in employing girls as compositors, instead of regular hands. The office had previously been "ratted" by the Typographical Union, and this meeting was called to invoke the cooperation of all the Trades Unions of the city in an effort to bring the *Times* men to terms. The *Post* had previously been "ratted" for a like offence, but was not considered of sufficient consequence to make a stir about. There is considerable excitement among the craft growing out of this raid from the editorial.

It is estimated on 'Change that there is invested in this city $8,000,000 in highwines and whisky, which are held for a rise, and $2,000,000 in grain. One whisky firm has paid nearly three-quarters of a million ($723,480) taxes to the General Government the past year, and is reported to have made over a million on its own account. A firm in the same business in Peoria has paid $634,181 in the same time.

The corner-stone of the new Chamber of Commerce was laid on Saturday afternoon, with great *éclat*. Hon. THOS. J. TURNER, of Peoria, M. W. Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois, officiated on the occasion, and the coremony, I suppose, was the same used in laying the corner-stone of Solomon's Temple. So it is said; but the newspapers of that time make no mention of it. I thought of the ghost of MORGAN, and of "T. W.," as well as of poor TIMOTHY MONROE!

The Board of Supervisors for the county have appropriated $500,000, as a war fund, for the purpose of filling our quota under the present call. A bounty of $300 is offered to each recruit in addition to the Government bounties. Even at this late day, it is expected that the quota will be filled by enlistments.

The weather is fine, and we have yet had no frosts. The corn crop is ripening in fine order, and will be a magnificent one. Sorghum is out of the way of the frost, and the yield is large. Even wheat is coming in much better than was expected. A Wisconsin paper says, "Farmers are astonished at the yield on threshing." I noticed that a farmer in Iroquois County had a yield of 36½ bushels to the acre for his entire crop. This does not look like starvation.

A most singular accident occurred on the Burlington and Quincy road one night last week. An engine standing on the track about six miles this side of Mendota, was run into at the same moment of time by a train going West and one coming East, and all three of the locomotives were smashed into an undistinguishable mass of ruins. Some dozen passengers—Swiss emigrants—were killed or fatally injured on the out-going train. Why a locomotive was standing on the track at 1 o'clock at night, and why two trains should run into it at a place where the road is for miles as straight as an arrow and as level as a barn-floor, seems inexplicable. And then that both should strike at the same moment is a most remarkable incident.

POLITICS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

The Feeling Among the People—An Instance of Patriotism—Congressional Nominations—The Financial Condition of the People—Illness of Maj. Williams, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LYONS, Wayne Co., N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

During the past four days I have enjoyed opportunities of conversing with a large number of influential gentlemen, residing in this and the adjoining counties of Cayuga and Seneca. You will naturally infer that my first inquiries were in reference to the political complexion of this section.

I was agreeably surprised to find that amidst all the cares and vicissitudes which have grown out of the terrible war we have been compelled to carry on during the past three years, in order that a Republican nation shall be transmitted to posterity, the people of the country are not unmindful of the obligations which a republican form of government necessarily imposes upon its citizens. The anxiety for a successful issue of the Presidential campaign is equaled only by the desire to conquer the rebellion and restore the integrity of the Union. The feeling that the success or defeat of Mr. LINCOLN is the success or defeat of the Union, is not confined to the class that originally placed Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential chair. I have conversed with many old-line Democrats, who do not hesitate to link the destiny of the country with the political fortunes of the President. It is a fact, too, that in proportion as these men have made sacrifices of relatives and resources, in carrying on the war, is their determination to entrust its conclusion to those who first organized resistance to treason.

After a careful review of the opinions I have gathered, I am satisfied that the Administration majority in this locality will exceed that of last year by at least twenty per cent. The proportion of those who have gone to the war is estimated at 100 of the old Republicans for 50 Democrats. It is from this cause that we shall not receive the majorities of 1860.

How little do we of the City realize the sacrifices which the country is daily making to maintain the cause of the country against the Slave aristocracy that inaugurated this rebellion. I met a gentleman on Saturday, who mourns the death of two sons, who has a third in the service, and who has himself served with honor a full term of three years. During his absence his wife and two younger sons undertook the management of the farm. The care and labor involved upon the wife and mother, together with the absence of her husband and the death of her children, proved too heavy a burden, and she sleeps in death beside the mangled remains of her heroic boys. The surviving husband and father, though bowed down with sorrow, is still the self-sacrificing patriot. He has no word of reproach but for the traitors that were the first cause of his great grief, and to-day gives his voice for the country as sturdily and as freely as three years ago he marched forth with his sons to battle for the old flag. I suppose some such instances are to be found in the City, but here they are frequent.

There will be no draft in this section of the State. The quota of Wayne County is more than filled; Cayuga is full; so is Onondaga, and I believe the rural districts of Monroe are filled. The high bounties paid—Wayne gave from $1,100 to $1,300—has brought out not only a large number of recruits, but men of excellent fitness for the ranks. I have seen some hundreds of the recruits, and I do not think the army now possesses better material.

The Congressional Convention for this district, composed of the Counties of Wayne, Cayuga and Seneca, was held at Port Byron on Saturday last. The attendance of delegates was quite full. Hon. THEODORE M. POMEROY, of Cayuga, was nominated on the first ballot, by the united votes of Seneca, Cayuga and a portion of Wayne. This is the third time Mr. POMEROY has been thus nominated. It is, you know, a rare occurrence, and therefore a high testimonial to a young man. But those who know Mr. POMEROY know that he has earned just such an indorsement. The City of New-York is indebted to him for one of the greatest municipal reforms that was ever attempted. He was the Chairman of the Committee of the Assembly that reported the Metropolitan Police Bill; and the success of that measure in the Legislature was due to the careful investigation he had made of the subject, and the consequent energy and earnestness with which he combatted objections and pressed affirmatives. In Congress—he is the youngest member from this State—he has been known as a successful representative of his constituents, a steadfast advocate of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a judicious and sincere friend of the Administration. His reëlection is beyond a doubt.

The convention of the Orleans and Monroe district was held at Rochester on Saturday. ROSWELL HART, of Monroe, was nominated by acclamation, a few scattering votes being given to Gen. MARTINDALE. Mr. HART is a young man, almost unknown out of his district, but those who heard the *impromptu* speech he made to the convention which nominated him, readily recognized his ability to represent them on the floor of Congress. He will be elected by thousands, and you may be sure that he is destined to raise his district from the level it has found the past three or four terms.

The farmers hereabouts are just now very busy with their preparations for getting in their Fall wheat. But they are very anxious for political light, and will attend in large numbers to hear intelligent and responsible speakers. Notwithstanding the burden of taxation, the farming interest is very prosperous. From inquiries among those who know, I am satisfied that at least fifty per cent. of the mortgage debt of the country has been paid off within the last two years, and that more than eighty per cent. of the floating—or store and shop—debt has been liquidated. Beside this, many of the famers who used to be in debt, have now money on hand to pay for all they require.

The many friends of the Hon. A. B. WILLIAMS, who formerly represented Wayne and Cayuga in the State Senate, will regret to learn that he is now confined to his bed. He has held the position of Paymaster for some time past, and is prostrated by overwork and disease contracted in the discharge of his duty in the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac. His recovery is probable, but it will be slow.

LEO.

The Tendency of the Campaign—What an Old Democrat Thinks of Chicago Conventions—Oswego County Matters—The Draft, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1864.

I find an increasing excitement upon the question of the Presidency. The apathy that was so marked a month ago, has merged into activity and eagerness. Where there was then an alarming indifference—an indifference which threatened the very existence of the country, there is now zeal, earnestness, and devoted determination.

Some impute this change to the recent military successes at Atlanta and Mobile, and the political result in Vermont. There never was a greater error. Doubtless the gleams of sunshine wherewith SHERMAN and FARRAGUT illuminted the dark horizon of August, have done much to reawaken the enthusiasm and inspire the hopes of our people. Doubtless, the steady and confirmed political devotion of Vermont to the cause of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has reinvigorated the drooping and gladdened the hearts of true men everywhere. Small in population, limited in territory—with no wealth but what has been wrung by sturdy hands from the sterile soil—she yet has given more than her proportion of money and men to the support of the country. Her vote now shows that her statesmanship follows where she has sent her treasures. A moral spectacle so unselfish—a devotion so unflagging—a determination so strongly marked, and so vigorously enforced, could not but awaken a thrill of fervor and a heartfelt response, wherever the Union was revered and republican institutions are cherished. It would be to say that we were stolid dolts, to deny that an example of such a character has not aroused us to emulate its glories.

But I think the cause of causes, which promises to awaken the most political zeal, is to be found in the character, tone and conclusions of the Chicago Convention. It was a great mistake not to have perfectly daguerreotyped that extraordinary conclave, by reporting every word that was uttered, and portraying in vivid characters the sentiments, manners and antecedents of those who were prominent in its deliberations. Such a sketch would be the most potent campaign document that ever issued from the press. Although I was present at the convention, and in common with others, felt that the parallel to Richmond was in the wigwam on the shores of Lake Michigan, yet I hardly realized the influence which such proceedings would have on the people of the State, until I witnessed its potent effect upon men with whom I have conversed within the past ten days. Perhaps I can in no way better illustrate this fact than by briefly repeating an incident which occurred yesterday in the cars. I happened to take a seat by the side of what politicians call "a life-long Democrat," one that I have known as sound on that goose through all the eventful political contests of the last eighteen years. "Of course," I said to him, "you go for McCLELLAN." He maintained silence for a moment, and then answered, "You and I have known each other as opponents for the last twenty years. I don't know that we ever met before and either felt the slightest hesitation about saying where he stood. I didn't think the time would ever come when I should have a doubt about supporting the nomination of a national Democratic Convention. But it has come, and I may as well own up. The fact is, I could go McCLELLAN, pure and simple, with a relish—I could swallow the platform, with the washing he gave it in his letter of acceptance. But if he was elected, he would either be a President without a party, like TYLER and FILLMORE, and so deprived of the power to do anything but evil, or he must be surrounded and controlled by the same men and elements that governed the action of the Chicago Convention. I carefully watched the operations there, and have read all that was reported of what was said. Now look. You will not find one word of condemnation of rebellion—you will not find one word denouncing DAVIS as the author of all the expenditure of life and treasure which we have made—you nowhere find one expression of censure of treason. On the other hand, you heard the names of Southern men and Southern States constantly applauded—you heard Long, Harris, Voorhies, Pendleton, Wickliffe, "Petticoat Allen," Vallandigham and that class echoed heartily. You heard the treason of the Golden Circle, their purchase of arms (with the certainty that they were to be used against the Government) defended, and the seizure of those arms denounced as a gross invasion of individual rights. You heard New-England—where we had a common origin—sneered at, and virtually denied all consideration, and you saw the delegations from Maine, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont crawl on their bellies to the feet of such men as I have named, and submit like whipped curs to the infliction of every epithet that could indicate degradation and contempt. That is not my kind of democracy—it is not the kind with which we used to hammer you so hard, and I won't go into a campaign where I must advocate and defend such men and such acts. You can count me out."

Such, I think you will find to be the character of the investigation being now made by a large class of Democrats, and such the conclusions to which they will arrive.

In Oswego, the prospect is that with a reasonable effort, we shall have a majority 200 or 300 more than that of last year—say 2,750. The county convention will be held next week, and I am assured the proceedings will be marked by the utmost harmony, and the best candidates nominated.

By the decision of the District Congressional Convention, Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN does not enter the canvass as a candidate—the nomination having been accorded to Judge HOLMES, of Madison. This grows out of an agreement between Oswego and Madison—made some years ago—by which the candidate alternates between the two counties. It is a destructive proceeding—as it constantly retires a member just when he begins to be useful—but the system, by usage, has obtained the sanctity of a contract, and it is rigidly adhered to. Notwithstanding Mr. LITTLEJOHN is not personally in the contest, he assures me he shall give his entire exertions to the cause. It is probably well known that in this county there has of late existed some considerable personal jealousies, which have at times brought into conflict many gentlemen who entertained the same general preferences. I am glad to feel—after a full and free interchange of views with those most involved in these local differences—that *all* will labor diligently and together to secure a full vote and a decided majority.

Probably no place has suffered so much by the war and the fluctuations of the currency as the City of Oswego. The commerce heretofore has been largely (with the Canadas, and the transportation) of produce and merchandise to and from the West, via the Welland Canal. Of course all tolls have to be paid in gold or Canadian currency, and of course all commercial operations with Canada have to be maintained on the same basis. This has had the effect to seriously diminish the commercial prosperity of the city.

Oswego County is out of the draft and has men to spare. Any of your river counties can soon fill their quotas in this vicinity. All they have to do is to bring along their greenbacks.

LEO.

Sentiment of the South—Original Purposes of the Conspirators.

The following extract of a private letter from a lady whose social relations have given her unusual opportunities for observation in both sections of the country and in Europe, will be read with interest. It confirms what we have always believed to have been the original purpose of the Southern conspirators:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

* * * I inclose for your own perusal an extract of a private letter from Mrs. ——, of Charleston, whose position and relations you know. It is one of *medley*, written in a spirit of *defiance* and of *levity* unsuited to her age and character as a Christian woman and the terrible responsibilities dependent upon those who have brought upon the country this conflict. It is intended for the large circle of influential friends and relatives that she numbered here and everywhere at the North, and you can see by it that the determination to attain independence is as clearly defined as in JEFFERSON DAVIS' own words, quoted by you to-day, and that the independence of the Confederacy *acknowledged* will be followed by *nominal peace only*; that peace which is now so eagerly sought for by the Democratic party, will be used by the South only to strengthen themselves for our subjugation, for an opportunity to get into our debt and to steal, if possible, once more the sinews of war.

I have an intimate knowledge of the original purpose of the South, which was the *overthrow of the Government of the United States, putting at its head their own leader.* That a *mistake* was made in abandoning the *Federal flag* and in turning its back upon Washington, is now admitted by the Confederacy, laying the blame on the party at the North (now brought back to its duty) of failing to coöperate, and of cowardly shrinking from its obligations at the moment of secession. Through this same party it is yet hoped to retrieve this error at the coming election. It would have been brought about last Summer, but for the failure of Gov. SEYMOUR to fulfill his part, but the *organization* has been complete from the first, and the conspiracy ripe.

Forgive my intruding upon you. It is from anxiety that no *delusion* should prevail. I abhor war, but I love my country and its best friends. I would see its interests committed, and I have thought it possible that your hand might be strengthened even by so feeble a sympathy as mine. While in Europe I had much opportunity of knowing the plans, purposes, plots and expectations of the rebels and their sympathizers.

The Prisoners in the South.

A SUGGESTION FOR RETALIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been reading in the *Sanitary Commission Bulletin* an account of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., in which some 30,000 of our brave fellows are now confined. And while my blood is boiling at the atrocities there perpetrated, let me suggest a method to put a stop to them. Remonstrances, we know, are of no avail. Retaliation, on the large scale, we cannot resort to. But this is what we can do, and I believe it would be effectual.

Select from among the prisoners now in our hands ten or twelve officers of high rank and elevated social position. Let them belong to the most influential families of the South. Let a commission, composed of (say three) officers of high rank and well-known character in our own service be selected, before whom these prisoners should be brought. Let the prisoners then be reminded of the kindness and even indulgence with which our prisoners have always been treated. Furnish them then with the authentic evidence of the atrocious barbarism of which we complain. Show them the photographs of prisoners who have been returned to us, only that we might witness their dying agonies. Read them this statement, sworn to by three who were so fortunate as to obtain a release before they starved to death. Give them such proof as must convince any reasonable man. And then say to them:

"We have submitted to these horrible practices too long. We have appealed in vain to the honor, in vain to the humanity of those who control this matter. We cannot condemn the many thousands of your friends, now in our power, to a like fate. Such a course, though entirely justifiable by the laws of war, would be so revolting to our natures, that we cannot entertain the idea. But you have influence at home. We propose to enlist that influence on our side. You have been selected to undergo the same fate to which your friends have devoted thousands of our brothers and our sons. You will be reduced, as nearly as possible, to the same condition as they. You will be deprived, as they have been, of clothing and shelter. You will be placed, as they have been, in a noisome and pestilential atmosphere. Your food will consist, as theirs does, of husks and putrid meats. You will not be allowed the means of cooking even these, and they will be furnished only in such quantities as will barely sustain you in agony a few miserable weeks. Your drink will be water rendered foul and poisonous, as has been that of our brothers and sons, by means which our tongue refuses to utter. And when, in consequence of these measures, you are assailed by dysentery and typhus, there shall be no medicines to allay your pain; no drinks to quench your thirst. Finally, should death overtake any of you, his body shall be buried by the miserable remnant in such a manner and place as still to poison the air for those who survive. All this, let it be added, will be executed to the letter. You will, however, be furnished with the means of recording your sufferings, as long as you have strength; and your accounts will be scrupulously forwarded to your friends in the South. We earnestly hope that they will have a weight which our remonstrances have not had, and produce a change in the treatment of our soldiers. When *their* condition is improved so will *yours* be, and in like degree. If, after a reasonable time has elapsed, no change is effected, we shall double or quadruple the number of such representative men as yourselves, and subject them to the same treatment."

And then, DO IT.

My word for it, a fortnight at farthest would effect the desired purpose. I only regret that this plan has not been tried before, when we had among our prisoners such men as the son of Gen. WINDER, who formerly controlled the Libby Prison, and *who now commands at Andersonville*, and the son of Gen. LEE.

S. C. F.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 12, 1864.

A Soldier's View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

The accompanying extracts are from a letter received from one of the soldiers of GRANT's army, written to his son in this City. I send them to you because they came from an old Democrat and blunt old soldier:

Very respectfully, E. S. A.

PETERSBURGH, VA., Aug. 28, 1864.

MY DEAR SON: Your last welcome letter I received in due time. Glad to know that you are well. I am hearty and rugged, but wearied somewhat from our long march. * * * We are now before Petersburgh, and shall remain under fire for weeks, unless we take the place. There is not much infantry firing, but the pickets and artillery do not cease night or day. There is more danger in camp than in field.

* * * * * * * * *

* * * You allude to a portion of my last letter as containing some objectionable phrases, and accuse me of that of, which I am not guilty. I called no one in particular a Copperhead, nor did I threaten much. But I tell you now, as I told you then, that, had it not been for the rebel sympathizers, (Copperheads,) this war would have been ended months ago. In regard to the Administration, we are in duty bound to support it. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the people's choice. He was elected by the voice of the people, and has a right to their whole aid in his measures to suppress treason. Why not let politics alone, unite firmly and put down the rebellion, and attend to political affairs afterward?

JEFF. DAVIS recommends giving and taking "no quarter," "war to the knife," and says that is the only way in which to stop Northern volunteering. If the Copperheads (or Democrats, as they call themselves) will not assist in whipping the Rebels and to punish JEFF. DAVIS, the army will do it itself, and attend to them (the Copperheads) afterward.

You tell me that you are a Union man and a Jackson Democrat. Let me ask you what is democracy?

Is it composed of "Minute Men," raised for purposes about which the Government knows nothing? Does it consist in secret societies, lawless mobs and riots? In short, is it formed of material to set at naught both civil and military law? I tell you, no. Neither JACKSON nor any other good Democrat ever advocated such principles; then why talk of resisting the draft and bidding defiance to officers?

You ask, where are the men that have gone forth to fight for the Union? I will tell you. Many of them, as brave and true-hearted as God ever created, have given their lives for their country's good. A few mean, sneaking Copperheads have gone to the rebels. Some, too cowardly to fight, have shot off a finger or a thumb, or feigned sickness, in order to get into the hospital or upon the sick list.

We do not want to hear upon any other terms than those extended by the President, viz.: an unconditional surrender and the abolition of Slavery. The better portion of the army will accept nothing short of this. JEFF. DAVIS says that he is "fighting for independence." He is fighting for power and aggrandizement, and if the peace faction prevail North he will be the President yet.

I shall be happy to hear from you as often as possible, but I do not want to hear anything about "Little Mac and his hundred thousand." If they will not fight under one officer they will be good for nothing to fight under another.

Affectionately, your father, B.

McClellan's Capacity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one small portion of your leading article of Tuesday which I dissent from entirely. You say that if McCLELLAN had been prepared to say to the Chicago Committee, "Gentlemen, these are peace resolutions, I cannot accept them," &c.; thus saying, you assume a reaction in his favor, thus: "Had Gen. McCLELLAN thus played the man he would have won to himself every loyal heart in the land. All of his former shortcomings and errors would have been cast into oblivion at once, and, though opposed to the Administration, he would have challenged its homage." This is begging the question. That he would have gained a very considerable popularity I do not doubt, but all his antecedents show him a *timid* man, looking well after his own welfare and security, never present at a battle in all the series in the peninsula except in the closing to take a look at things, giving his orders to his Generals to do thus and so, and then retreating, leaving his subordinates to fight upon their own hook. And then look at his modesty. After planting his army of 100,000 men in front of Yorktown for a whole month, digging in the face of a small rebel force of 8,000 or 10,000 men, which finally evacuted their intrenchments without a shot from McCLELLAN, he actually asked the President "if he could not inscribe Yorktown upon his banners." Twice he made an engagement with Mr. Secretary FOX to fortify Mathias Point with 4,000 men, and twice he disappointed him, alleging on the second disappointment that "he was afraid it would bring on a fight!" What was he at the head of the army for but to fight? Why was he so persistent in demanding the whole of McDOWELL's corps for the Peninsula? What evidence is there, but for the prescience and good generalship of the President in withholding the most of that corps, that LEE and STONEWALL JACKSON would not have been in Washington in sixty hours? There were, as you know, but 19,500 indifferent and disorganized troops in and around Washington; 7,000 at Manassas, and the balance, about 28,500, in the Shenandoah Valley. In the contingency above mentioned happening, it would have taken the Shenandoah troops three days to have reached Washington to aid in its defence, and that would have been too late. The rebel troops once in Washington, manning *our* fortifications, it would have been another Richmond. No, Sir! Gen. McCLELLAN's Pro-Slavery sympathy; his impudent letter from the Peninsula to the President, lecturing him about his policy in abstracting the negro for military purposes, (as if the rebels had any rights under the Constitution, which they have repudiated;) his Copperhead letter to WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania; his wasting a whole year in doing nothing, except causing the destruction of thousands of lives, and bringing disasters which might have proved victories to his splendid army; his prolonging the war a year, and doing but little damage to the rebels, by which disgraceful conduct the public debt was enlarged hundreds of millions of dollars, and many other crimes which can be laid at his door, were it necessary to enumerate them, are too dark a picture to be forgotten by the public, and time will never wash them away. Why did McCLELLAN place CASEY's division, mostly raw troops, as the advanced guard of his army, within four or five miles of Richmond? Would not any trustworthy General have taken the precaution to place the most reliable veteran troops in a position so hazardous to meet the shock of the rebel veterans? They fought well, of course, but they fought against large odds, and had to give way until reinforced. There are too many flaws in McCLELLAN's military career to command respect from any honest patriot. He is not to be trusted in any way as a politician.

WILLIAM-STREET.

The Case of the Bark Resolute.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The TIMES of this morning states that the Brig *Resolute* violated the Quarantine Laws, and was ordered to be returned.

Permit us to state that as consignees of that vessel, we were informed on Friday (9th inst.) by Dr. SWINBURNE that the vessel might have a permit to come up as soon as the bill for cooperage was paid; that bill we tendered payment of, under protest, but it being an *unjust claim*, we were not permitted to so test the matter, and our vessel being detained for nothing but that, under the advice of counsel, and to test the matter, she was brought up.

The enormous charges on these bills have assumed such huge proportion, that to prevent destruction to commerce, we have decided to test this matter.

Yours truly,
WAYDELL & CO., Agents.

New York, Sept. 16th, 1864.

Naval Enlistments in New York.

The following explains itself:

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR.—The undersigned, a Special Committee appointed for that purpose by the *Union Central Committee* of the City and County of *New-York*, respectfully beg leave to recommend for your adoption the suggestion made by *Supervisor Blunt, Chairman* of our *County Recruiting Committee*, and by our Board of Supervisors, to the effect that this county be credited on the next draft, with the men who have entered the Naval Service of the United States from this city, and who have not heretofore been credited to this county, or to any other section.

The undersigned would not presume to address the Secretary on this subject, did they not fully believe that the credit thus asked for by this county, is founded in law, and entirely just. Very respectfully, &c.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., } Special Committee,
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,

The Colored Men of Memphis.

AN ORDER BY GEN. WASHBURNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 134—[EXTRACT.]—The colored men of the City of Memphis having shown a commendable desire to assist in the defence of the city, and no good reason appearing why that class should not be permitted and encouraged to defend themselves, and property and interests, recalling the gallantry of the volunteer colored troops under JACKSON, at New-Orleans, and their good discipline and bravery in this war, and it being believed that this organization would result beneficially to themselves and to society, in affording a means of restraint and control, the First regiment, Corps d'Afrique, of Memphis, is hereby authorized, and Brig.-Gen. C. W. DUSTAN, First Brigade, E. M. D. M., is ordered to proceed to its organization, reporting to Brig.-Gen. R. P. BUCKLAND, commanding the District of Memphis, who will order the necessary issues. Maj. E. R. WILEY, Sixty-first United States Colored Infantry, is hereby detached from his regiment, and will report to Brig.-Gen. DUSTAN for duty as Colonel of the First Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, of Memphis.

By order of Maj.-Gen. C. C. WASHBURNE.
W. H. MORGAN, Major and A. A. G.

Tell us, good reader, why Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS resembles this column of conundrums? Answer by the reader—Because everybody is tickled with it.

There are many roads to popularity in New York, and PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is in possession of every avenue—including Madison and the Fifth.

How to make a Feather Bed like a Flower Bed. Sprinkle it with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Flutter a few drops of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS over your veil, fair lady, and they will make it fragrant as the "Vale of Cashmere."

[Advertisement.]

DAWNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1863.

DR. WM. H. GARGE—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-street, and all druggists.

If You Want to Know, draw Head
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Burns's Catarrh Snuff, with Prescriptions for its proper use, in every form of the disease. Sold in boxes only, by all druggists.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 61 Barclay-st.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy. Therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India

Steamboat Travel on the Mississippi.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Nearly fifty-two years have elapsed since the first steamboat that ever floated on the Western rivers (the *Orleans*, built by Messrs. FULTON and LIVINGSTON at Pittsburgh, in 1811,) made her first and only trip from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans. She did it in fourteen days. This was in the Winter of 1812. The *Orleans* continued to make regular trips between this port and Natchez until July 14, 1814, when she was wrecked near Baton Rouge, on her upward-bound passage, by striking a snag. The *Orleans* was very different in construction from the steamboats in these days. She was furnished with a propelling wheel at the stern, and two masts; for Mr. FULTON believed, at that time, that the occasional use of sails would be indispensable. FULTON then had a very inadequate idea of the wonderful power of steam, properly applied. In this, STEPHENSON, the engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, was like FULTON, for STEPHENSON, if we recollect rightly, calculated on attaining a speed of only seven miles an hour on the railroad, whereas a speed of 45 miles an hour is now regularly attained on the London and Great Western and other English railroads, and it is not uncommon for Express trains to travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

Since the *Orleans* made the pioneer trip on the western waters, the increase in the number and size of steamboats, the improvement in their construction and accommodations, and the acceleration of their speed is truly astonishing.

In May, 1815, the *Enterprise*, a small steamboat of 75 tons, (which had brought a cargo of ordnance stores to New-Orleans from Pittsburgh, in December, 1814,) left New-Orleans for Pittsburgh, and reached Louisville after a passage of twenty-five days, thus completing the first steamboat voyage ever made from New-Orleans to Louisville.

On the 12th of March, 1817, the steamboat *Washington*, constructed under the personal superintendence and direction of Capt. HENRY M. SHREVE, commenced her second voyage to New-Orleans. She started from the Falls of the Ohio, accomplished the trip and returned to Shippingsport, at the foot of the Falls in forty-one days. The ascending trip was made in twenty-five days. On her first trip to New-Orleans, the ingenuity of her construction excited great admiration. Her feat on the second trip produced much excitement and exultation in the West. The citizens of Louisville gave a public dinner to Capt. SHREVE, at which he predicted that the time would come when the trip from New-Orleans to Louisville would be made in ten days. As all our readers know, the prediction has been much more than fulfilled; the trip has been made in less than half the time.

In September, 1817, the *Shelby* made the trip from this port to Louisville (distance 1,480 miles) in 20 days, 4 hours, 20 minutes; in May, 1819, the *Paragon* made the trip in 8 days, 10 hours; nine and a half years after, viz.: in November, 1828, the *Tecumseh* made the trip in 8 days, 4 hours; five and a half years after, viz.: in April, 1834, the *Tuscarora* made the trip in 7 days, 16 hours; three and a half years after, viz.; in November, 1836, the *Gen. Brown* and the *Randolph* each made the trip in 6 days, 22 hours, and the *Empress* made it in 6 days, 17 hours; in December of the same year, the old and favorite *Sultana*, then in all respects the acknowledged queen of the Western waters, made the trip in 6 days, 15 hours. On the 11th of April, 1838, the following paragraph appeared in the *Picayune*:

A Remarkable Trip.—The steamboat *General Wayne*, Capt. G. C. CAMPBELMAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, in four days and sixteen hours from Louisville—being the quickest trip ever made between the two places.

On the 10th of the same month the *Picayune* had the following:

The *Sultana*, Capt. TUPPS, arrived yesterday, having made the trip from this city to Louisville and back in thirteen days.

On the 25th of the same month the following appeared in the *Picayune*:

Unprecedented Speed.—Who would believe that a boat could make the trip from this port to Louisville and back in ten days and seventeen hours? Yet this has been done. That splendid steamer, the *Empress*, Capt. ROBERT MORRISON, arrived here yesterday from Louisville, in 4 days and 8 hours—her up trip was made in 6 days and 9 hours. Deducting all delays for wooding, &c., the actual running time was only 8 days and 9 hours—and that, too, for a distance of 3,120 miles—thus averaging during the whole run 15½ miles per hour.

On the 12th of May, 1838, the steamboat *Wm. Prench*, noted for speed, and a great favorite in the Louisville and New-Orleans trade as a passenger boat, in her day, made her first appearance at New-Orleans.

On the 19th of June, in the same year, the *Picayune* thus noticed a great feat accomplished by another Louisville boat:

Unprecedented Speed.—The steamer *Monarch* made her last trip from this port to Louisville in 6 days and 1 hour, that being 7 hours quicker than ever before made. If time for detention be deducted, the entire trip was made in 5¾ days.

On the 22d of June, 1838, the *Diana*, for some time famous as the fleetest skimmer of the Western waters, made her first appearance at our levee.

On the 7th of July, in the same year, the *Picayune* had the following:

The Fastest Boat.—The steamboat *Diana*, Capt. FRANK CARTER, has eclipsed every other boat on the Western waters, having made her late trip from this port to Louisville in 5 days, 23 hours, and 15 minutes—the quickest trip ever yet made. For this feat she gets a premium of $500 in gold from the Post-office Department, that sum having been offered to the boat which should make the run within six days.

On the 30th of October, in the same year, the following appeared in the *Picayune*:

The steamer *Diana* made her trip from this port to Natchez in 26 hours. She left this city on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., and arrived at that place on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

Not long after this the famous steamboat *Edward Shippen*, the successful rival of the *Diana*, as a passenger boat, in the New-Orleans and Louisville trade, made her appearance. Well do we recollect the excitement caused by the many trials of speed between these two, the fastest boats then on the river; the heavy betting on the result; the crowds that assembled on the levee to witness their departure; the cheers that greeted them as, in all respects fully prepared for the race, they backed out from the levee, and, straightening up, commenced their up-river trip, cleaving the water with their sharp prows so beautifully that not a curl of a wave could be seen.

In April, 1840, the *Edward Shippen* made the trip from New-Orleans to Louisville in 5 days 14 hours. In April, 1844, the *Sultana* made the trip in 5 days 12 hours. In May, 1849, the *Bostona* made the trip in 5 days 8 hours. Even this fast time, however, was not so fast by about a day as has since been made. In June, 1851, the *Belle Key* made the trip in 4 days 23 hours. In May, 1852, the *Reindeer* made the trip in 4 days 20 hours 45 minutes, and subsequently, in the same month, the *Eclipse* made the trip in 4 days 18 hours. In May, 1853, the *A. L. Shotwell* made the run in 4 days 16 hours 20 minutes; and in the same month and year the *Eclipse*, under command of Capt. E. STURGEON, made the quickest trip on record up to that time, viz.: 4 days 9 hours, 30 minutes. Taking into consideration the low water, swift current, and other obstacles she met with, it was then claimed for the *Eclipse* that she was the fastest steamboat in the world, but no such claim could now be sustained. We do not recollect that her time to Louisville has been beaten, although we think it has, but we have not time to explore our files for the last eleven years to ascertain the fact. Be this as it may, it is certain that several boats in the New-Orleans and St. Louis trade have made faster time than the *Eclipse*.

On the 8th of June, 1858, the *Picayune* had the following:

"The steamboat *Prairie*, Capt. FISHMAN, arrived at this port yesterday, in three days and three hours, (including twelve hours detention,) from St. Louis. This is the best trip that has ever been made between St. Louis and New-Orleans."

In May, 1853, the *A. L. Shotwell*, in her great race with the *Eclipse*, made the run from New-Orleans to Cairo in three days, three hours and forty minutes, whereas the *Eclipse's* time was three days, four hours and four minutes.

The fastest trip, however, ever made for such a long distance on the Mississippi, was the one made by the famous steamboat *J. M. White*, in 1840, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, 1,200 miles. This was accomplished in three days, twenty-three hours, and although twenty-four years since it elapsed, it has not yet been equaled, though the number of very fast running boats has very largely increased during that time.

From what we have written it will be seen at a glance how great has been the acceleration of the speed of steamboats navigating the Western waters, since the *Orleans* made the pioneer trip in 1812. Great as it has been, we feel assured that by further improvements in the construction of the hulls and machinery of steamboats, and the application of increased steam power, a higher rate of speed will yet be attained.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.

The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street,	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street,	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.

FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 56 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER desires engagements as Visiting Governess. Special attention paid to Music, French, and Penmanship; highest references furnished. Address L. E. M., care of J. W. Schemerhorn, 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 10th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE OF a German university, and formerly Professor of languages in Kenyon College, Ohio, offers his services to institutes and private parties, as a teacher in German, French, Latin and Greek, also in mathematics. Most unexceptionable City references given. Address WM. GRAUERT, Box No. 476 Post-office, or Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OR governess, visiting or resident, by a lady, a graduate of a first class N. E. Seminary; competent to teach English, Latin, French, German and music. Best of references given and required. Address S. M. B., Station D, for one week.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES the position of resident or visiting governess. Qualifications—English, French, Latin and music; references exchanged. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches and Latin, desires a situation, either in a school or family. Address M. C. S., Box No. 1,215, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, OF the class of 1864, a situation as classical teacher; the best of references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 6 Elizabethport, N. J.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH SOME experience in teaching, and always accustomed to the care of children, a situation as governess. Good references given. Address A. D., Royalton, Vermo

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,

For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of

Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

The Department of Modern Languages under that of

Mr. A. BERNARD.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 59 West 14th-st.,

will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MAPLE HALL

FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to another city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Aschincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Rothfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornbower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague, Gen. S. V. Talcott.

MISS KENNEDY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for a limited number of Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 Union-square, reopens Sept. 12.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.

Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:

"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.

The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.

ISAIAH ROGERS, Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.

Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.

Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Sept. 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, for furnishing the following articles:

Cap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per Ream.

Letter Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 10 pounds per Ream.

Note Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 5 pounds per Ream.

Foolscap Paper, Ruled and Plain, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per Ream.

Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per Ream.

Official Envelopes, White and Buff, of the following sizes:

No. 1, 3¾x8¼ inches; No. 2, 4x9 inches; No. 3, 4½x10¾ inches.

Letter Envelopes, White and Buff, 3¼x5½ inches.

Wafers,	Pen Holders,
Sealing Wax,	Quills,
Mucilage,	Steel Pens,
Paper Folders,	Rulers,
Red Ink in 2 oz. bottles,	Ink Powder,
Inkstands,	Lead Pencils,
Office Tape,	Blank Books, per quire,
Black Ink in quart, pint and half-pint bottles,	
Memorandum Books, Demy, 8vo.	

Samples to accompany bids, and the quantities and the time within which the articles proposed to be furnished can be delivered at the storehouse in this city, to be specified.

Bids will be received for any quantity of any or all of the above articles.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose names must be appended to the guarantee, and when the guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to by some public functionary of the United States.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. Gen, U. S. A
H. P. GOODRICH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:

1,000 BOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.

The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.

The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent, of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st. BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.

JOSEPH G. WARD, President.

GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 21st inst., for lathing and plastering four pavilions and quarters for the guard at Transit Hospital, Battery, New-York. The work is to be "one coat and a skim;" to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and to be approved by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, appointed to inspect the same.

The contractor is to find all the materials and labor; to haul the water and materials, and to provide scaffolding. Bids are to be made by the square.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $500, for the faithful performance of the work, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. Payment for the work to be made in such funds as are provided by the Government.

Parties intending to bid are requested to examine the buildings, and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed, "Proposals for Plastering at Transit Hospital," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of

Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. A.

B. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 385 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Hankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE MISSES DE BRUYN KOPS, WHOSE method of teaching French has proved very successful, in securing to their pupils the practical use of the language, in a comparatively short time, are ready to form classes for ladies as well as for misses, at their residence, 74 West 46th-st., or at the homes of their pupils.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN, Drawing and Painting. Department of Art of the New-York University, No. 58 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway, IS NOW OPEN. Classes for ladies and gentlemen as heretofore. Schools in or near the City attended.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 34th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 856.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 16th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 32 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 51 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison av., will be open on the 12th of September.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
CITY—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,300	.....
ERIN	3,312	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw.....Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday. Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday. Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR.....Hepburn.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA.....Jayne.....Saturday, Nov.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, Nov. 12.
DAY STAR.....(Building.....
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 2d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,949 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES E. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	900-horse power
		1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. IBELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF DUBLIN, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.....Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY.....Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.
REGULAR WEEKLY MAIL LINE.
The splendid side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.....Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE
COLUMBIA.....Capt. D. B. BARTON
MORRO CASTLE (new).....Capt. RICHARD ADAMS
The steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Clearances for goods must be brought in with the bills of lading.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, MONDAY, Nov. 7.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Sept. 23.....QUEEN.....SHADDUX.
Oct. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Oct. 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKELPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75.
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HAYCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. P. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR ROUNDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 9:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

RAILROADS.

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS
FOR THE WEST,
BY THE
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1864, the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
will run two Daily Express Trains for the West, leaving PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
9 A.M. and 7 P.M.,
with but
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
TO CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO, AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
This arrangement will allow travelers from New-York to
LEAVE TWO HOURS LATER
than by other lines, and
ARRIVE AT THE SAME TIME
at
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
and all principal points West.
Fare same as by any other route.
Superior sleeping cars on night trains.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 8:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave as follows, viz.:
7 A.M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Accommodation Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin Streets,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
AT RETAIL,
The LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK of
MEDIUM and RICH DRESS GOODS
ever offered by them.
Also
PLAIN COL'D SILKS, in ALL THE NEW SHADES.
CORDED, " do. do.
CHECK, " do. do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, do.
WHITE and COLORED SATINS,
BLACK SILKS in EVERY STYLE and MAKE,
Also
MOURNING GOODS, in GREAT VARIETY,
Also
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Also
SHAWLS of EVERY DESCRIPTION from
low to very high cost.
Just received, SOME NOVELTIES per steamer.
Also
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS in large assortment.
Also
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.
Also
Now open, a LARGE STOCK of CLOAKS,
of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
We request the attention of purchasers to the above Goods, as they will be offered at the lowest market prices

AT MOWBRAY'S
ONE PRICE CLOAK WAREHOUSE,
FALL and WINTER GARMENTS
just received from Paris,
Ranging in price from $65 to $300.
Our own manufacture
from $10 to $150.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS in every size,
Ranging in price from $3 to $20.
BLACK and COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $6 00.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and DOESKINS
at much less than present prices.
Purchased many months before the advance.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE,
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

INDIA SHAWLS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 19,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION OF
CAMELS'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
embracing a very elegant and choice collection.
CANAL, COR. MERCER STREETS.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$20
For one year.....$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.
Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money.....$35
For one year.....$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one o, the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.
Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.
Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS,
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS
FURNISHED
IN
BROADWAY.
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.....NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 17 Broadway.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.
20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Cash bounty paid.....$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist.....100
If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—
Cash bounty.....$170
And the hand money.....100
Total.....$270
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¾ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-aves.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DIVIDENDS.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Trustees of the KNICKERBOCKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, STEPHEN CROWELL, Esq., President, have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Bankers, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
FRED'K. SCHUCHARDT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Three Dollars Per Share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 26th September instant, at the office of the Company. No transfers of stock will be allowed after the above date unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order.
JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share, (Ten per Cent.,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secty.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 89 NASSAU-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEALL, CHARLES COOPER, } Vice Pres'ts.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, OR ROOM and bedroom, in a private house not far from Union-square, furnished, or partially so, without board, until May next, by a gentleman and his wife. The best of references given and required. Address LORD, Box, No. 3967.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6. No commissions allowed.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR CONVENIENT for housekeeping, in a desirable neighborhood by a family of three adults. Address C. G., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of children. Apply or address a note 240 West 17th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUATION as janitor in a bank; satisfactory references given. Address JANITOR, Station B, Grand-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first-class Finishers, wages $3 25 per day. Application may be made to Lieut.-Com. W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person; but none but first-class workmen, and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.
SEPT. 9, 1864.

WANTED—MEN, EVERYWHERE, TO SELL our elegant new Presidential Campaign Chart, McClellan Chart, War Maps and Charts, and a great number of new, beautiful and useful Colored Charts and Prints to suit the times. Nothing else sells so fast as these. Send for our New Price List, Circular, to H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 1st New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.
BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash,
AT MICHENER'S STORE,
No. 142 North Front-street, Philadelphia,
on MONDAY, Sept. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer *Lillian*, consisting of
483 BALES OF COTTON.
ALSO
52 BALES OF COTTON,
the cargo of vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1864.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,086, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to H. F. Loper—No. 25,000, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 14,826, FOR FIFTY shares Erie Railway Common Stock; name Vermilye & Co., not signed. All parties are cautioned against receiving the same.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

LEFT IN THE HUDSON RIVER CARS Tuesday P. M., a black leather bag containing papers of value to no one but the subscriber; the full value of bag will be paid if left at the office of the Astor House.
N. M. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPRINGFIELD MUSKETS.
10,000 first quality Springfield muskets for sale, with appendages complete, packed in regulation boxes. Samples can be seen at No. 7 Nassau-st., Continental Bank Building.
A. H. ALMY.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York;
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Commence in New-York on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
Commence in Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct. 4.
Young ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
For terms, &c., call for circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

LAW BUSINESS.—I TAKE GOOD CASES IN all courts, and have no fee until I gain the case. Divorces obtained in all cases allowed by law in any State. Advice free.
M. HOWES.
Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Please send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 38th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of MOULTON & VAN DYKE is dissolved this day, by mutual consent.
Business settled by either partner.
R. G. MOULTON.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
No. 27 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS at No. 27 Wall-st.
F. A. VAN DYKE, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the General Brokerage Business, in the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Coin, under the firm of
MOULTON, CIRCLE & CO.,
At No. 27 Wall-st.
R. G. MOULTON.
S. G. CIRCLE.
E. T. MOULTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1864.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS
Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable, quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.
ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 424 Broadway, N. Y.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving

POLITICAL.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Union Square.

A LARGE CROWD PRESENT,

Plenty of Gas, Lanterns, Small Boys and Copperheads.

Union Square was witness to another extensive and expensive mass meeting, in honor of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is very doubtful if the distinguished Major-General whose stolid features illuminated by tallow candles formed such a feature of the display, ever smelt so much gun-powder in the whole course of his military career. Indeed if the Peace party would find as many pah cartridges at the gunnery as they have blank cartridges for the sake of the noise, the war would soon end; or if all the little boys who were obliging enough to carry Chinese lanterns through the streets last night, would enter the army as musicians, the rebels might be drummed into the Gulf of Mexico in less than a month. This was, undoubtedly, as noisy, numerous, and heterogeneous an assemblage of men, women, little girls and babies, as has been gathered in since the City Fathers gave their annual exhibition of fire works on 4th of July last. The fact was that the meeting lacked stamina. Instead of earnest men, eagerly seeking instruction upon national topics from the leaders of their party, a crowd of men, women, and children, collected to look at the illuminations and pyrotechnics, eat peaches and oranges, and have a good time. Much gratitude they undoubtedly felt to the managers for the entertainment afforded them, but apparently the last thing thought of was listening to the speakers.

The decorations and illuminations were really splendid, and arranged with taste. Union Square was completely encircled with festoons of brilliant tri-colored lanterns. Rows of lanterns and flags were stretched across from the Washington monument to the main stand. Cannon thundered from the four corners of the square. The beautiful eagle in front of the Maison Dorée blazed in light, and this time the wind not being easterly from Maine, or northerly from Vermont, it did not go out. When the clubs arrived, marching in procession, bearing torches and transparencies, banners, mottoes, and flags, the scene was brilliant in the extreme. Several steam fire-engines were on the ground, with steam up, shrieking for McCLELLAN as loudly as any of the orators on the stands. No calcium lights were exhibited upon this occasion, a judicious precaution against such catastrophes as unhappily befell the meeting last week. After the arrival of these associations, the entire space surrounding the Park was filled up by an impassable crowd, and the attendance around the stands was good. Abstracts of the speeches are given below.

STAND NO. 1.

The meeting was called to order by DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who introduced as their presiding officer the Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Mayor GUNTHER, on taking the chair, said that, on assuming the office of mayor, he had said he should, while mayor, identify himself with no political organization; but he found at present a general uprising in the community, and the people declaring that they no longer would have usurpations of their rights, which had been the common rule under the present administration. [Applause.] He accepted the invitation to preside, because he believed that the constitutional privileges of which we had been bereft would never be restored to us until we had placed Gen. Geo. B. McClellan in the presidential chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. SWEET put in nomination a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. SPENCER and Mr. COHN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost; and that the Democratic party, whose acts when in power, and whose conservative influence at all times, maintained, for more than half a century, the fraternal Union of States by faithfully respecting their reserved rights, is competent, with the least expenditure either of blood or treasure, to restore the Union to its original integrity.

Resolved, That when the present war shall cease to be prosecuted, as it now is, for the subjugation of the people of the several States, instead of against the armed forces and political organizations of rebellion; when confiscation of private property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, forcible abolition of slavery, military arrests in places where active hostilities do not exist, unconstitutional test-oaths, presidential usurpations, and congressional enactments in derogation of the Constitution shall be abandoned, and the administration of the government be thus brought back to a strict obedience to the Constitution and laws framed in accordance therewith—and it will be in the event of the election of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN to the Presidency—then, and not till then, will Peace, the greatest earthly blessing vouchsafed to nations by the Supreme Ruler of the universe, be restored to our torn and bleeding country.

Resolved, That the only just purposes of the present war are the restoration of the Union of the States, and the authority of the Constitution: that to carry out these purposes demands the same spirit of conciliation and compromise, in our councils and our hearts, which animated the founders of the republic; and that, refusing to permit the passions of the hour to jeopardise the interests of the future, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure peace, reëstablish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State, so freeing forever the conservative masses of the North from the responsibility of the guilty refusal of honorable peace and the consequent election of continued war.

Resolved, That in this political contest the Democratic party is, as ever, the party of law, order, the Constitution and free government; whilst opposed to it is a party inspired by respect for neither, but fanatically resolved to override or destroy them all in the desperate and impracticable attempt to raise the black man to the political and social level of the white; and therefore that there can be no middle place between them, but that all who are not with us are against us, and are either blindly or willfully parties to the overthrow of the Constitution and the destruction of their country.

Resolved, That to our brave soldiers in the field fighting to defend the Union, we tender our warmest sympathies that we suffer keenly with them in every reverse and rejoice with them in every victory. Allied to so many of us by the tenderest ties of consanguinity and affection, our thoughts, our wishes and our prayers are with them in every trial and in every danger. Actuated by no private hatreds, greed of office or lust of gain, they desire as we do that the war which has been basely perverted from its high purpose to the ends of faction and fanaticism should be brought back to its legitimate purposes. Soldiers of the people—see to it that when the fight is done and peace achieved, you shall be able to say to your fellow-citizens: "We have done our part in saving the Republic. We give it back to you as we received it from our fathers—a union of free and equal States."

Resolved, That in nominating Major General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, the great and patriotic convention at Chicago gave official expression to the unanimous desire of the conservative masses of the Union, endowed by nature with all the qualities of mind and heart which create affection and compel respect; learned, modest, conscientious;—gifted with that power of personal attraction bestowed only at rare intervals and upon men who stamp the age they live in with the impress of their character and genius—he adds to the qualities of a great captain the grander attributes of profound and far-reaching statesmanship, and a lofty and unselfish patriotism. In the election of a man so entirely great, we may be permitted to anticipate the rescue of our government from its present debasement and its restoration to all the power and honor it once so proudly boasted.

Resolved, That the resolute opposition of our candidate for the vice-presidency, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, to every perversion of law and invasion of the Constitution, and his decided support of every legitimate measure for the preservation of the Union, united to his brilliant talents and unblemished character, mark him as one eminently fitted to discharge with dignity and uprightness the duties of the office for which he is nominated.

Resolved, That the renomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor of our State, and the sacrifice by him of private interest and inclination in accepting it, sheds new glory on a name already illustrious in the annals of our State, and gives us an additional assurance of victory. The foremost champion of those principles of the Democratic party vital to free government, no obloquy or danger has even in the period of our worst reverses, deterred him from their bold expression. Never hesitating to repel every attack upon the rights of the Empire State and of its citizens, he has zealously sustained our military efforts in one field; he has displayed, under the most trying circumstances, an unwavering attachment to the Union, given such wise counsel and assistance to all who love it, as could only be inspired by unaffected patriotism and the largest statesmanship.

The Chairman then introduced Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, who was received with loud cheers.

Gov. PARKER thanked the meeting for their cordial greeting, and he received it as a compliment to the noble little State from which he came. Though he had always resided in a neighboring State, yet this was the first time he had ever stood before an audience in the city of New York. He desired not to indulge in witticism, fancy, or idle declamation, but to speak of plain facts, for in New-Jersey they not only spoke but they always voted plainly. [Cheers.] Why was it that to-night everywhere there were assemblages characterized by such enthusiasm? It was because the people had begun to see a gleam of light in the political horizon and which indicated there would be an end of war, and the establishment of peace and Union. [Cheers.]

It was natural he should speak of the character of the candidates put in nomination, and although he should mainly leave that to others who would follow him, he would say they were patriotic men and sound conservative Democrats, who came up to the Jacksonian standard, capable and honest. [Cheers.] No better man breathed the breath of life than Geo. B. McClellan. (Cheers.) Our political opponents have been busy with defiling his military character. He did not intend to consume any time defending that. It was established. The best military critics had said that the seven days' battle, in which he changed his base and saved his army was one of the most remarkable feats in history. After that seven days' fight, Lincoln, President of the United States, (groans), wrote to McClellan after they reached Harrison's Landing, saying, "Better fighting was never done—a thousand thanks for it." And a few days afterwards he wrote, "Your heroism and that of your men will always be appreciated." (Cheers.) And after the defeat of Pope Gen. Halleck wrote, "I pray you, come and help us, with your skill and ability." (Cheers.) And in private life Gen. McClellan was a man of exemplary character. No idle jest ever escaped his lips in the midst of carnage and blood. But there was another subject suggested by the meeting, and that the Constitution, and whether it had been obeyed or violated. All he had to say on that subject was that there was scarcely an article of it of any importance that had not been violated. The Executive of the United States had usurped the powers of Congress. He had undertaken to prescribe the constitution of States,—had introduced test oaths, and so palpable had been those violations that Senator WADE and Representative DAVIS had pronounced him an usurper. He had undertaken to create new States within States; had suppressed a free Press; had suspended the *habeas corpus*. Citizens to-day were confined in Fort Lafayette without charges against them, and who could not obtain a hearing. It were better that every stone of that fortress should be dismantled than that men coming from foreign countries up this beautiful bay should look upon it and say, "There is the bastile in which they imprison free American citizens." [Cries of shame.] But there was a subject which he desired to speak of this night. There was recently a remarkable speech made at Auburn by the Secretary of State. He had seen no reply to it, and thought to be answered because it came from the second man in the Administration, which Administration was a curious thing. It had in it the conservative and the radical elements. Since Chase had left President Lincoln himself has attempted to play the radical role, and his first attempt was his lerrer, "To whom it may concern," at Niagara Falls, in which he stated, that no proposition for peace could be entertained that did not recognise the abolition of slavery. That letter having created consternation among the conservatives Secretary Seward was sent to make a speech to overcome the effect of the Presidential letter. And who was Mr. Seward that he should represent the conservative element? He was the man who introduced the idea of the "irrepressible conflict, and had done more than any other man to bring about this condition of things; if he was conservative what must the radicals be? [Laughter.] Mr. Seward's speech was made ostensibly to rejoice over the victory at Atlanta. He (the speaker) had rejoiced at that victory. This would make, with the whites, two thirds of the people of the United States rebels, a fact, to publish which, would not tend much to raise the value of Government securities abroad. He had said that rebel commissioners and leading Democrats met at Niagara Falls and there agreed upon a platform and candidates for the Chicago Convention. This statement he based upon a letter which had appeared in the London *Times*, whose author he had not ventured to state.

That was the slender proof upon which Mr. Seward attempted to thus asperse the loyalty of the Democratic party. Next Mr. Seward said that Gen. Sanders telegraphed to Halifax that the platform and candidates were not acceptable to the rebels. Who expected they would be? [Laughter.] But he, the Speaker, hurled the charge back. The only Union party was the great National Democratic party of the North. [Ch.] Mr. Seward gave no substantial reason for reelecting Mr. Lincoln. His highest reason was that Mr. Lincoln had never been President of the whole U. States and he should be allowed to be. He was Governor of N. Jersey, an independent sovereignty, as independent in its sphere as any other. But suppose the people of Sandy Hook should secede in defence of their clam rights [laughter] and if he were eligible for re-election, and a candidate, what would be thought of the people who should say, re-elect Gov. PARKER because he has never been Governor of the whole State of New Jersey? [laughter] That was a ridiculous argument, and yet it was gravely put forth as a reason for re-electing MR. LINCOLN. There was one sentence in that speech of MR. SEWARD's which made his blood chill. He asked, "who can vouch for the safety of the country between the time of the election and the time of the inauguration of Gen. MCCLELLAN? What did that mean? The President of the United States ought to vouch for it. They have the army still. The "backbone of the rebellion has been broken," it was said, and it was wonderful how many backbones this rebellion had. [laughter] The administration had the ability to preserve the Union, but it had not the will. He believed that to-day the radicals would rather have the South succeed than to have Gen. B. MCCLELLAN elected! [shame] But the honest masses of the Democracy could see to it that the administration did not let the South secede between the election and the inauguration of George B. McClellan. [Cheers.] And if it attempted it, it had better go to Richmond, than to return to the loyal states. The speaker then cited Helper's "Impending Crisis," which was endorsed by Mr. Seward, to show that the administration favored the dissolution of the Union, if slavery could not be abolished. But they intended to elect General McClellan and prevent the consummation of this scheme to sacrifice the Union, and to abolish slavery. In the latter part of his speech, Mr. Seward said that after the war was over, all this Emancipation policy would be abandoned. Was the President right, or the Secretary of State right? They disagreed. In this disagreement they should take the evidence of of the principal before that of the agent, and taking that, they must believe what the President said. That idea harmonized with the whole policy and acts of the administration. The speaker next reported the accusation in Mr. Seward's speech, that Gen. McClellan was a disunionist. Would he have been called to the defence of Washington, if he had been in complicity with the rebels? Gen. McClellan saved Mr. Lincoln himself, and the city in which he lived. They were no disunionists—and our candidate was no disunionist. They were unconditional Unionists—not Unionists with ifs and buts, without slavery—but Unionists, slavery or no slavery. He believed that with the present policy of the Administration the rebels would hold out for years, though they were now in a bad way. They would fight to the end of time if the policy of subjugation was continued. If subjugation was accomplished it would not result in Union. [At this point the Governor was interrupted by losing his watch, which fell into the crowd, but it was picked up and restored to him.] On resuming he said that they could not elect Gen. MCCLELLAN by processions. They had a powerful enemy to contend with, and knowing that, he exhorted them to the greatest efforts to secure success, and in conclusion paid a tribute to GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Chairman next introduced HON. A. OAKEY HALL. Mr. HALL said that this was a joyful turn-out, but nothing to compare with that which they would see on the 4th of March. He eulogized Gov. PARKER and the ability of his speech, and asked that they all read it in the newspapers of the morning, but by no means to read it in the *Tribune*. [Laughter.] This was the anniversary of the battle of Antietam [cheers], and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. [Cheers.] The speaker then referred to the event of Gen. MCCLELLAN being again called to take command of the Army of the Potomac after POPE's defeat, on the 31st of August, and two years later on the 31st of August, 1864, when the people at Chicago called on him to come to the rescue of the country. He proceeded to eulogize Gen. MCCLELLAN's ability, but said had he never shown any, he would still be for MCCLELLAN, for he could not be worse than LINCOLN [cheers], and to criticize LINCOLN and his practical jokes which had cost the country so dearly. As regards platforms, the speaker said that a sefficient platform was to put LINCOLN out and put MCCLELLAN in (cheers), though platforms were very good for the campaign, yet the oath of office was the only platform with which men commence their official career, and that was to faithfully execute the duties of their office to the best of their ability. Gen. MCCLELLAN's abilities have been endorsed by Mr. LINCOLN, by STANTON, and by HALLOCK. It had been said that he (the speaker) was going to devote his time to the fall against LINCOLN. We ought to, for three years ago he labored hard for him Heaven forgive him. (Laughter.) Having gone in for the campaign, the speaker said he had made a reconnoissance and he discovered was an amusing episode in his remarks. He alluded to the asperions that was cast upon the Democratic party, and recalled the fact that but ten days since a LINCOLN journal had said that it was better tha ROBERT LEE should enter Washington than that Gen. MCCLELLAN should enter it by the votes of the Democratic party. But amidst all these aspersions, he advised them not to recriminate, to let the LINCOLN party have a monopoly of that kind of tactics. But there was a yet more dangerous kind of tactics which their opponents had in reserve. It was that what theorized with bayonets and dogmatized with bullets, and they had that to fear in the elections. From Maine, so far as heard from, the majority of their opponents was a thousand less than last year, and yet the Democratic strongholds were still to be heard from. If this were so, what news would they not hear when the wires should bring them the result of the election in the State in which "Little Mac" was born? He passed a pleasing eulogy upon JAMES GORDON BENNETT of the New York *Herald*, and announced that a movement was on foot to elect him to Congress.

Mr. SPENCER H. COHN was the last speaker.

STAND NO. 2.

Like the others, was decorated and lighted with Chinese lanterns, beneath which was the motto, "Let neither military disaster, political faction nor foreign war shake our settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State."—MCCLELLAN.

Dr. R. F. STEVENS called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Hon. AUGUST BELMONT, who was received with three cheers. The nomination was confirmed by acclamation.

SPEECH OF HON. AUGUST BELMONT.

After thanking the audience for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. B. proceeded to say that this outpouring of the Democracy was a sure indication of what they intended to do in the coming election. [Cheers.] While at Chicago as a delegate from this State, he had pledged New York to roll up a majority of 50,000 for McClellan & Pendleton, and he saw now that he had not made a rash promise.

They had a great, a noble work before them—not only the election of their favorite candidate, but the salvation of the republic, the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Constitution and the laws.

Four years ago, when he had the honor to preside at a similar meeting during the presidential contest, he had predicted that the election of LINCOLN would be the forerunner of the dissolution of the Union.

That prediction had been verified. And now he would say the electors throughout the loyal States would have to choose between disunion and war—for LINCOLN's election could only produce that result—and a speedy and honorable peace, within the Union and Constitution, such as the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN could only bring. He had promised to obtain that result, and the American people knew that he would keep his promise, as two years ago he had redeemed his promise to save Washington in the bloody field of Antietam. [Cheers.] The soldier under whose direction Donelson and New Orleans had fallen was deprived of his command, and was refused the privilege he requested of serving in the defence of the Union as a common soldier; and it was only when the army of LEE thundered at the gates of Washington that GEO. B. MCCLELLAN was called upon. And how was he rewarded for driving LEE ingloriously across the Potomac? By being stripped of his command, and stigmatized by the Republican papers as disloyal! He had met Gen. McClellan after the last campaign, and he asked him how he could again consent to take command under Stanton and Halleck, his enemies. He replied that he could wish to resign; but the country was in danger, and he had no right to make conditions. Referring to the charge of disloyalty, the speaker said that every State in the South was filled with denunciation of McClellan, and foreboding of the danger which his election threatened to the Southern States. In conclusion, he called upon them all to put their hands to the work which was before them. They had a noble bannerbearer, but they had also unscrupulous foes to face—the Jacobins of the North. With "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws" inscribed upon their banner, and McClellan, as their bearer, they must surely gain the victory. [Great cheering.]

The names of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were read and confirmed.

T. H. CHURCHILL, Esq., read the resolutions, which were pronounced to be carried.

Hon. GEO. F. COMSTOCK, of Syracuse, followed in a lengthy speech. The question to be decided was whether the Presidential chair was to be filled by a man of lofty statesmanship and upright character, or one who was called honest only by way of caricature. The speaker pronounced himself decidedly in favor of peace, and denounced the course of the President as arbitrary and illegal.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER followed at some length.

STAND NUMBER 3.

14TH STREET FACING DUNCAN'S STORE.

The assemblage in front of stand No. 3 was called to order about 8 o'clock in the evening by Hon. JAMES LYNCH, who announced the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting in the vicinity of this stand: HENRY GRINNELL, Chairman, and ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON and ten others as associates.

The resolutions which were to have been read by Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, were deferred on account a preferance having been expressed by the meeting to read them in print in the morning papers.

The following distinguished gentlemen occupied positions on the platform viz:—Hon. JACOB VANATTA, of New Jersey, and Hons. FERNANDO WOOD, J. W. CHANLER, GEO. H. PURSER, J. B. HASKINS, J. T. HOFFMAN and N. HILLFOWLER, most of whom were introduced as speakers.

After the formation preliminaries were concluded the Chairman introduced the Hon. JACOB VANNATTA of New Jersey as the first speaker.

Mr. VANNATTA briefly reviewed the causes which brought the people together on the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, as well as the causes which, he considered, brought the present unhappy state of affairs upon the American people. In this connection, he stated that the devotional union men had two enemies and two evils to contend against. First, A set of traitors under JEFFERSON DAVIS, who disregarded the sacred obligations which the Constitution and laws entailed upon them, in attempting to set up a Confederacy of their own through a dissolution of the Union, who, by denying the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, had proved themselves disloyal to the Constitution and laws of the country, as well as the party to which they once claimed allegiance. Second class of enemies were those who were now administering the affairs of the country and their followers, stating that the administration were making war upon the sacred reserved rights of several states, besides flooding the country with a mean paper currency, and a shameless governmental banking system. After alluding to the liberty and rights, which he considered law-abiding citizens had been deprived of, in being arrested and imprisoned without trial, or notification, and when discharged, discharged in the same manner, he stated that the wise founders of this Union and the framers of the Constitution and Laws had divided the powers of this country into three distinct branches—Executive, Legislature and Judicial, asserting that, while our wise forefathers disapproved entirely of one branch interfering with another, of which the present administration at Washington had been guilty by an attempt to consolidate three branches into a one man power which he regarded as a mark of despotism. He alluded to the avowed purposes of the Democratic party, and in speaking of the Presidential candidates regarded the abilities of Gen. MCCLELLAN as far superior to those of President LINCOLN. During the course of his remarks he was frequently cheered.

The next speaker was the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, who, being greeted with loud huzzas, opened his remarks to those present by the following words:—"Whatever others may do, I shall give whatever influence or weight I possess to the election of GEO. B. MCCLELLAN as President of the United States. (Loud cheers.

In referring to the nomination for Presidency made by the Chicago Convention, he said that if it were an original question with him he should have preferred some other candidate whose opinions approximated nearer his own. He stated that he opposed the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and attended the Convention for that sole purpose, which he did until all opposition failed. After stating his reasons for opposing the General's nomination, the main point of which was his public record, in favor of the war, he spoke of the inconsistency of the Chicago Convention in nominating a war democrat on such a platform as was adopted by them. He could only reconcile this inconsistency with the thought that by Gen. MCCLELLAN following the Constitution and the laws he could do no more than obey the voice of the peole. With reference to the General's letter of acceptance, he said that he had examined it with care, and that it presented two propositions, viz.: a resolute determination to adhere to the Union, and a declaration that the Union could only be restored by the exercise of the same spirit which created which he specified as that of conciliation and compromise.

Respecting the continuance of this war he remarked, that it was destructive to the Union sentiment, and that it would insure the entire emancipation of the South, declaring himself at the same time as in favor of the whole Union.

After dwelling at some length upon his views respecting the measures to be adopted for the restoration of the whole Union, he said that the only hope for peace lies in the success of the Democratic party, and that that success was dependent on its unity. He further remarked that the cause of peace could not succeed during the continuance of the present administration. In concluding he said that he for himself, sink or swim, live or die, let come what might, he should continue a democrat and sustain the nominations of that party so long as he had a voice to speak or a vote to give. During the course of Mr. Wood's remarks he strongly endorsed the nominations made by the State Convention, highly eulogizing Gov. Seymour.

Mr. Wood was followed by several other speakers whose speeches were pertinent to the occasion.

STAND NO. 4.

This stand was under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Democratic Club, favorably known in this city, of which Mr. Wm. J. Rose is President. The meeting was called to order about 8½ o'clock by Mr. George W. Morton. Judge Daly was elected chairman by acclamation.

Several speakers addressed the crowd, but the discharge of cannon and the passing procession and its appurtenances attracted so much attention that the speakers at first were unnoticed and unheard. Among them were the Hon. Wm. Voorhees, of New Jersey, who tried to establish that while Mr. Lincoln favored despotism. General McClellan favored freedom Then followed Mr. William C. de Witt, of King's County, who eloquently reviewed the principles of the Constitution from its inception in the war of the Revolution, taking a Democratic stand point.

Hon. SCOTT R. SHERWOOD, of Westchester Co., next spoke, who lamented the reign of the present Administration and exhorted the Democrats to stand firm in maintaining their rights at all hazards.

Mr. SCOTT, of New Jersey, who was robbed of $260 during the evening, denounced corruption and the Administration.

Mr. THOS. A. GLOVER said that he had just arrived from Connecticut, and all was well there for "little Mac" in that State.

WM. B. RANKIN, Esq., formerly President of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, next spoke eulogistically of MCCLELLAN; and said that if Mr. LINCOLN remained in office under the plea of military necessity, when "Little Mac" was legally elected the next President, that the people must use force to install him their Chief Magistrate. Mr. W. J. Ross of this city then followed, and called upon the people to assemble at the ballot-box and end all difficulties; that if any unfair means were used by the Administration to hold power under any plea but justice, then for the people to show their might and power in enforcing their claims. The meeting then adjourned.

Credit is due to the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for their excellent management and courtesy extended to all with whom they had any dealing.

STAND NUMBER 5.

About three hundred were gathered opposite this stand. The meeting was called to order by VINCENT C. KING, Esq., who nominated for chairman the Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. After the reading of the Resolutions, and the list of officers, the chairman introduced Prof. WENDWOOD. He said that they had met for the purpose of ratifying the action by the Democracy in convention at Chicago. It was his pleasure to be present at that Convention, and he congratulated them as well as the convention, on the harmony and good feeling which existed there. They met to prepare a platform. The delegates came from various sections of the country, and after consulting with each other, they finally adopted a platform for the country.—The Speaker then denied that the Convention was a caucus in connexion with the Rebels in Richmond, as alleged by his Republican friends. Mr. SEWARD, however, has told us that the platform was duly signed, sealed and attested in the presence of the London Times. Well, the convention, after mature deliberation, determined to present to the country for President GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. (Great cheering, the speaker himself calling for three cheers for "Little Mac.") They also selected for Vice-President the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON. He assured the meeting that MCCLELLAN was a progressive man and none of their old fogies. After denouncing the government as a tyrannical one, who had sacrificed a million of men who slept in bloody graves, the speaker referred to Mr. SEWARD's period for closing the war, and his recent speech at Auburn, declaring on the authority of OAKEY HALL that he (Mr. S.) was the most consummate liar in the United States. (Great cheering.) He told England that the war would be finished in three months. The Government of France was told the same, but we have found to our cost a different state of affairs. The Professor then compared the two platforms adopted respectively at Baltimore and Chicago, approving the latter with its retention of slavery in the Southern States. The first idea in the Democratic platform was the Union. [Three cheers for the Union.] Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has said that the Republican platform means this: "Lay down your arms, consent to be hanged, and give up your State Governments, and we will receive you." After some further remarks in a similar strain, the speaker concluded by urging all his hearers to support Gen. McClellan. [Cheers.]

The meeting was then shortly addressed by H. B. Perkins, Esq., followed by the Hon. Geo. M. Curtis, and R. H. Morange, Esq. The Chairman then called on A. H. Reavy, Esq., who addressed the meeting in poetical style, informing them, amongst other things, that princes and lords may flourish or may fade—"a breath can make them as a breath hath made; but a bold peasantry, their country's pride, when once destroyed can never be supplied." The speaker said, when Gen. McClellan does take the chair a new era will dawn upon the nation [cheers]; the days of prosperity and honor will once more return to us, and we shall once more have all our constitutional rights restored. [Great cheers.]

Mr. HERRINGTON then addressed the meeting, after which the proceedings closed.

STAND NO. 6.

The assemblage around this stand was not very numerous, and the Committee were obliged to wait till the arrival of some of the ward clubs before they could organize. Hon. Elijah Purdy presided and nominated as chairman Samuel Gallatin, Esq. The first speaker was Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass. He was followed by Hons. R. C. Hutchings, Messrs. D. S. Coddington, Robert B. Holmes, P. Millspaugh, S. B. Crisning, and Jerome Buck.

STAND NO. 7.

The meeting was called to order by A. J. MATTHEWSON, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Hon. IVES A. TALLMADGE. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. ELI P. MARTIN and others.

STAND NO. 8.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Rynden, H. Arcularius, Gen. Waldoridge, D. C. Bidwell, H. F. Cochran, R. B. Homles, and others.

STANDS NO. 9 AND 10.

Stand No 9 was on the East side of Union Square facing 16th St. The assemblage was called to order by Hon. HENRY KESSINGER, who nominated WM. A. KOSSEKAS chairman. The speakers were J. J. FRIEDMAN, MAJINUS GROSS, Dr. JULIUS HORN and Hon MAX. GORESS.

Stand No. 10, was on 4th, av. facing the monument. The crowd were called to orde, by Councilman REPER, who nominated Col. LOUIS BURGER as chairman. Addresses were made by Messrs. G. N. HERMAN, JOHN RETTIG, SAML. STERN and Dr. FREEDRICK.

THE GERMAN STANDS.

There were two stands erected by the Teutonic "unterrified;" but at no time were more than sufficient gathered to have formed a fair crowd for one stand. The speeches were far below the usual average, and the music was evidently the main attraction.

ADJOURNMENT.

At about 11 o'clock this meeting adjourned armed, we suppose, a satisfactory amount of enthusiasm. The different ward clubs went there different ways and quiet once more reigned in and about Union Square.

ROBBERS AT THE MEETING.

A very large number of thieves and pickpockets were in attendance at the meeting and found a splendid harvest. Over a dozen robberies were reported to the police during the latter part of the proceedings. The editor of the *Era*, while passing through the crowd from his office to his home, and looking at the fire-works was robbed of his watch, and, almost at the same moment, his father was relieved of his pocketbook. Other persons were robbed at the same time, and out of the gang two of the rascals were secured—consequently MCCLELLAN will be two votes less in November.

Among other incidents of the meeting was a procession of boys with *wooden* guns. This was sarcastically appropriate for MCCLELLAN, and provoked very striking comparisons with the wooden guns of Manassas, and on LITTLE MAC's mode of making war.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.—P. M.

The price of gold took a lower range to day than on Friday, say 223@220¾ per cent. as against 228@223½ per cent. The additional break down, however, occurred on Friday night, after the regular hours of the gold room, on heavy cash sales, understood to be a strong stock exchange firm. To-day there was not much additional excitement in the gold room, though the fluctuations between 223@220¾ were quite frequent. At 3 o'clock the the price was 222¾ per cent. The Export to-day was $489,733 in gold bars and coin, making for the whole week $669,733.

On the Stock Exchange there was only one session of the Board. The feeling was generally dull on the Railways, though prices ruled comparatively steady. On Cumberland Coal, in the miscellaneous Share list, the demand was strong and the quotation three per cent. up as compared with Friday, and eight per cent. above the sales early in the week. The Government Stocks were a fraction easier on the 1881s; firm on the 5-20s, and higher on Treasury Certificates. In the last the transactions on the street were large at 94½@94⅝ per cent.

At two o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The Open Board of Brokers, like the regular Stock Exchange, continues the Summer practice of omitting a second Saturday's session.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	103¾	103	Mich. Central	133½	133
U. S. 5-20's	110¾	110¾	Mich. Southern	80¼	80¼
N. Y. Central	125¾	126	Illinois Cen	126⅝	126⅜
Erie	104¾	104¾	Pittsburgh	110¼	110⅜
Erie Preferred	103½	103¾	Fort Wayne	107¾	107⅜
Hudson	116¾	116	Rock Island	106⅜	106⅜
Canton	33¾	33¼	Reading	129¼	129⅝
Treas. Certs., new	94¼	94¼	Quicksilver	81¾	82
Toledo	123	122¾	Cum'land Coal	64¼	68
Northwest	51¾	51⅜	Mariposa	42¾	42¼
Ohio & M. Certs	43	42¾	N. West Pref	84	84¾

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of August, were

1864	$1,085,824 58
1863	731,092 48
Increase	$348,372 10

The following bills were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	116	Bank of the Republic	100
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	104
America	131	Bank of N. Amer	105
North River	105	Irving	100
State of New-York	115½	People's	100
Commerce	165	St. Nicholas	99
Ocean	90	Merchants' Exch	98
American Exchange	116⅜	Citizen	100
Tradesmens'	113	Commonwealth	138
Park	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	115	Al. & T. H. 2d In	83
N. Y. Cen. Real Est	115	Chi. & N. W. S. F	110
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	120	Chi. & N. W. int. B'ds	100
N. Y. C. Con. '76	126	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Mort.	97⅜
Erie 3ds, '83	116	L. & W. Bonds	110
Buff. N. Y. & E	112	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	119	Del. L. & W. 2ds	118
Harlem, S	105	Del. & Wab. 1sts	101
Mich. C. new 1sts	137⅜	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	88
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	M. & P. Du Ch	107
Ill. Central '75	130	Chic. & Tol. S.F	116
Al. & T. H. 2d Pfd	88	Miss. & Mo. L. G	60

The Petroleum Stock Exchange (says the *Commercial Advertiser*) is in a fair way for commencing operations at an early day. Messrs. H. Schmidt, of the firm of Froost, Schroeder, & Co.; E. W. Holberg, of the firm of Kamlah, Sauer, & Co., and John Pondit, have been appointed a committee for the selection of a suitable room for the board. The rules of the Exchange forbid any officer from buying or selling stocks at the board. A large number of brokers have made application for enrollment as members.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 18.

Cleared.

Schooner Carlton, Jayne, Rowland, Washington. Henry; General Meade, Densmore, Pembrook, Jed Weyke; G. W. Carpenter, Edmonds, Baxter & Merrell; Swan, Etludge, Beebe, New London. H. S. Radute & Co; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, D. G. Floyd, Racket, Greenport, for Philadelphia: H. D. Drew, Clark, Bridgeport; G. A. Hayden, Smith, Essex; Nicola, Chisham, Cow Bay, P. Talbot & Co.; F. Arthuman, Coffin, Pembroke, H. W. Lowel & Co.; Sumter, Faulkner, Boston, J. C. Dayton; G. B. Smith, Byace, Fort Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Nonesuch, Hamilton, Fort Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Ann, Overton, Washington, Alfred Abbott: Mary, Fee, Chester, Pa., Bentley, Smith & Co. Mary Frances, Jack, New Haven, H. S. Radute & Co.; Susan, Scranton, Harvey, Washington, H. S. Radute & Co; E. M. Dyer, Richmond; Fly Mooroe, Crowell & Brewer: Sarah, Robinson, Boston, Kate Thomas, Preston, South Glastenburg, Ct.; Frederick, Homer, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co; Emma, (Br.,) McGuire, St. Stephens, N. B. Gorham Boardman; Sarah J. Hoyt, Philadelphia, New-Haven: Brandywine, Bush, Philadelphia, Fall River; E. H. Nash, Drisko, Elizabethport, Newburyport; Lochiel, Haskell, Elizabethport, Salem.

Brigs Union, (Br.) T. Mefts, St. John, N. F., Pellkones & Co; J. B. King, Coffell, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Milverton, Brown, Lucea, Miller & Houghton; Zero, (Br.,) Wilson, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co; O. F. O'Brien, (Br.,) McCrary, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Maracaibo, (Br.,) Scandella, Maracaibo, E. Pavensted & Co.; Hamalt, (Pruss.,) Storee, Funchal, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Eleanora, McMasters, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Pashion, (Br.,) Fashion, Lacken, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Kennebec, Lily, Grace Bay, Brooks & Bliss.

Sloops J. A. Thasenan, Celvie, York River, F. J. Cambell; H. O. Morgan, Decker, York River, F. J. Cambell; J. C. Van Name, Van Pelt, York River, F. J. Cambell.

Barks Ocean Home, Weldon, Havana, W. W. Russ; Egean, (Br.,) Robertson, Liverpool, Willson & Guerd.

Steamers Sarah Jones, Philadelphia: Petrel, Davis, Deanfot, Murray & Nephew: City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool. John G. Dale: Franklin, Young, Baltimore; Evening Star, Bell, New Orleans, J. Raynor & Co.; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland.

Arrived.

U. S. Steam Transport John Brooks, Lafield, Washington 30 hours, to U. S. Q. Master